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THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 53,079—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Jan.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	5394	INDIA	7911
19th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
4th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DJEMBA	4,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,600	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Brotfeld	3,196	29th Mar. „
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,388	29th Apr. „
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th Apr „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 930, 2nd Class Rs. 484, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,015	23th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR OUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY 25th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebandr Outch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Dullilmane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "WARORA," 4,000 tons, on or about 23rd Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES engaged and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
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ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY.	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	321	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	420	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	6000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Knaut	21th Mar.
C.	ORKWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3550	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6203	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5203	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	23rd Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,593	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steerages not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

OYSTERS
ARE NOW IN PERFECT CONDITION,

and nowhere can they be found in better condition than at the above Famous Restaurant.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, and Naples Figs.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
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WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGETNS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
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SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
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BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

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FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

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"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled. value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Fanny Stanley's

COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

CROWDED NIGHTLY,
CROWDED NIGHTLY.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.
Irish Drama in 3 Acts,

The Colleen Bawn.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.
Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts.

Dorothy.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.
Emotional Drama in 5 Acts.

East Lynne,

Miss Fanny Stanley in her Grand Impersonation as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts.

Pirates of Penzance.

NEW ARTISTES,
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES.

Each production will be performed in its entirety.

Musical Director .....J. M. SOMERS,
Scenic Artiste .....AUGUSTE BAULT.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, on THURSDAY, the 21st January, 1904, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS consisting of rectified and methylated Spirits, Cases, Chemicals, Provisions, Spelters, 1 Drilling Machine, 1 case Pumping Engine, Perambulator, China ware, 1 case Magazines, Alum, Cash, Cement, Bags Sugar, 1 case Loom Springs, Slate Pencils, cases Tea, 1 case Boot Protectors, empty Cylinders, bundles Baskets, 3 cases Tubes and Fittings, 6 casks Soft Soap, 1 case Iron Locks, 6 casks China Clay, Cocoanuts, Horse Boxes, paint Red Lead, Pig-iron, cases of Window Glass, Planks and Scantlings, Earthenware Pipes, 10 bags Walnuts, Rock Salt, Wines and Spirits, Bars, Sheets, Hoop Iron, Iron Pipes, Tubes, Sponges, Chamois Leather, 6 cases Boring Lathe, Laddy Stones, Turpentine Acid, Motor Car Spirit, Matches, Santonine Worm Tablets, Deck Chairs, and various other articles, also articles Dead Stock and Waste and Torn Papers.

The sale will commence at 1 P.M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods must be cleared within one week from the sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

M. M. S. GUBAY,
Collector of Customs and Opium,
Bombay, Custom House, 16th January, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VISHNU NARAYAN KAMAT, late of Bombay Hindu Gaud Brahmin by caste and a Foreman Compositor, deceased.

LUXUMIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth Day of January in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
This 15th day of January, 1904.

Messrs. PESTONJI RUSTOM and KOLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, 28th January, 1904, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1904.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation ARE OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Write for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.

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TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21ST.
ON ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE POLICE COURT.

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Single Seat in Box	Rs. 4
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By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JOSEPH HAND, M. INST. C.E., M. I. MECH. E. &c.
Executive Engineer,
Executive Engineer's Office, 20th January, 1904.

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Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required Agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

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BABA LAXUMO,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, Grant Road, 16th January, 1904.

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Manager.

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RESERVED FUND	" 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

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Mr. D. KING.

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or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

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	Per Annum.
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Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £735,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

ST. SWITHIN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Tasiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yen 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 17,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,830.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS for sums not less than Rs. 500 ..... 3 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

1 Year ..... 4½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months ..... 5 " "
6 Months ..... 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 15, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Remittances on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGHCOURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 411 of 1881.

Jugmohundas Mungaldas .....Plaintiff.
vs.
F. Y. Smith and others.....Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the abovenamed first defendant, and by virtue of a decree of the High Court passed in the above suit and dated the 4th day of October, 1899, sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the respective premises on the days mentioned below, viz:—

2nd—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Cloth Market adjoining Shaik Memon Street and Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of about 10,621 square yards, more or less, with the shops, dwelling-houses and godowns, chawls and other buildings constructed thereon, with walls and appurtenances thereto. This property is a very valuable one, and brings in a large net rental. (Part of this property is leasehold renewable in perpetuity.

3rd—TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land used as a footing cart, situate at old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,757 square yards, or thereabouts, with the messuages and building standing thereon. This property has not yet been developed, but is of considerable value as a site for dwelling-houses or godowns.

4th—ON SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land at Nowlucka, within the Fort of Bombay, comprising two plots abutting the thoroughfare called Fort Street, opposite to St. George's Hospital, containing an area of 101½ square yards. The ground is vacant and adjoins a well called Cullandas well.

Detailed advertisements regarding sale of the above properties have been published in the local newspapers in the months of October and November last.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, Bombay, or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the vendor, at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, in Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE, SHAMJEE HUSAJI STREET, AND AT WARDEN ROAD.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee, and the assignee of the estate and effects of Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajeebhoy Visram, insolvents, and Fazulbhoy Visram, an adjudged insolvent, traded together as Visram Ebrahim & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents and of each and every of them in the following landed properties, on the undermentioned days and hours, on the respective premises.

LOT No. 1.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,036 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by the Ahmedabad Street, on or towards the east by ground leased to Nowla Fatta, and on or towards the west partly by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees and partly by ground leased to Megjee Balchand, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3136, and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay.

LOT No. 2.

On SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,010 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of and fronting Shamjee Husaji Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 938, 1012, 1207, 1368 and 1011, with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon and the outhouses thereto belonging, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 28 and now under No. , and which said land is bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shamji Husji Street, on or towards the west by the Public Street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Hassam Ballon and partly by a godown forming formerly part of the estate of Gassumbhoy Nathabhoy, deceased, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, partly by the property of Canjee Heera.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land being a part or parcel of the Khumbala Estate, situate at Breach Candy or Mahalaxmi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort walls of Bombay, bounded on or towards the north side thereof by the compound of Westfield, on or towards the south and east sides thereof by the property of Buchoobai, widow of Sorabji Framjee Wadia, and on or towards the west side thereof by the Breach Candy Road, together with the messuage, tenement, bungalows, office, outhouses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 17,142 4-9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 331-661 and 77 and assessed under No. 20 formerly in the occupation of Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at or near Mahalaxmi Road, and being near Cumballa House, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , containing by admeasurement 1,343 2-3 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east and north by the property of Cursetjee Cowasjee, on or towards the west by the property formerly belonging to Dharamsey Poonjabhoy and now belonging to Hassumbhoy Visram, on or towards the south by the property of the said Framjee Nassarwanjee.

For the condition of sale and for inspection of the title deeds relating to the said premises, and for any information relating thereto which may be required, application should be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1904.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902.....£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 .....£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.....Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,153	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£83 1-4	= + 1-16
3 do. Reates	£97 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-2	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 3-8	= — 9-16
2 months hence	23 13-16	= — 9-16
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= — 1 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-18 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20-46 3-4	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4-85 7-8	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-8	= do
6 " " "	3 3-8	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 2-4	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 5-8	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= — 1-4

RUBBER—Para Rubber 4 19 3-4 = plus 1-4.

WHEAT—Red Karachi, J.-F. Sellers 29s. = plus 3d. Quiet.

RAPESEED—Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Sellers 35s. 3d. = plus 3d. Brown J.-F. Sellers. 31s. 3d. = plus 3d. Flat.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold. A.-M. Done. 33s. 3d. = — 1 1-21. Easier.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 = plus 1-16.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales, 4000. Spot 7'64 plus 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16 plus 1-16d. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 38,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-April.
7'15 plus 13	7'14 plus 12	7'14 plus 12
April-May	**May-June**	**June-July.**
7'12 plus 12	7'11 plus 12	7'39 plus 12
	July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**
	7'35 plus 11	7'15 plus 11

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000
Do. last year	42,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Do. do Continent	5,000
Mid-Uplands	11'30 plus 10
Futures, month of March	11'22 plus 21
Do. do. July	11'45 plus 19 unreceived

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 15-16 plus 1-4
Futures, month of April	14'51 plus 18
Do. do. July	15'03 plus 19
Tone at close	firm.

Egyptian 9.

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool wool auction opened to-day. Number of Bales offered 17,700.

Biddings animated and prices show a slight advance, except best yellow prices barely maintained.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 19th January, 1904:—

Cotton	11,162 bales.
Wheat	35,538 cwts.
Linseed	4,235 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,432 "
Gingellyseed	31,232 "
Poppyseed	914 "
Groundnuts	1,147 "
Castorseed	5,321 "
Rice	51,079 "
Myrabollams	9,118 "
Cottonseed	24,953 "
Mowraseed	324 "
Gram	1,165 "
Joowar	1,951 "
Maize	227 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Damand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.-V.				4 11-32d.
Do 6 do do				1s. 4 15-32d
French Francs 3 do do				171 1-2
Marks 3 do do				139 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight			133
Shanghai	30 do	do		185
Japan	30 do	do		147

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone unsettled.

Cash	95-11
1st Settlement, 2nd February	95-11

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do	23rd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do	8th Jan.	6	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	5	11	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	5	14	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
15 per cent. Mixed	31	0	0
25 per cent. "	30	0	0
50 per cent. "	28	8	29 0
Black Kutnee "	25	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet but quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29-12
Club No. 1	" 29
Hard Red	" 28

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	241	227	221	... 25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	... 242	232	...	... do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	... 242	232	...	... do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 235	259	...	... do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	242	235	... do
Jalgaum do.	...	245	239	... do
Khandwa do.	...	264	258	... ... do
Khamgaum fair staple (M.-G)	266	269	...	... do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.-G.)	273	267	...	... do
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)	271	265	...	... do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	... 273	267	...	... do
Broach (M.-G.)	... 298	...	278	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	... 295-6	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	... 265	255	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G)	... 261	251	...	"
Muttia (M. G.)	... 247	237	...	25 March
"	... 251	201	...	25 January
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	265	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	252	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales.
Imports .....

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7'43 plus 3	7'47 plus 3	7'47 plus 3	7'46 plus 4
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	
7'44 plus 5	7'43 plus 3	7'40 plus 5	
	Aug.-Sept.		
	7'19 plus 4		

COTTON.—The market opened firm particularly for Suttas Good Broach being quoted Rs. 278. The principal business done to-day has been settlement of previous contracts and purchases against same. Of fresh business there is little doing. After receipt of the oftener good Broach fell to Rs 274 1 2. Ready Cotton is in demand at full rates.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Firmer.
Futures	Firm
East Indian	Quiet
The Manchester Market has been	Firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	23 3-8

THE POPE OPPOSED TO FASTING.

In these days, when ecclesiastical laws relating to fasting and abstinence are almost everywhere in the Roman Catholic world honoured rather in the breach than the observance, the new Pope would seem to have taken the first steps towards their abolition, says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily" Chronicle. Not only has he dispensed all Catholics from the obligation of abstinence on New Year's Day, which falls on a Friday, but he has also suspended during the whole of 1904 the weekly abstinence on Saturdays hitherto binding in Rome. Fasts and various vigils are to be discontinued.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SANDILANDS—January 14, at Neuenhe'm, Heidelbergh, from meningitis, Lawrence Arthur, the beloved second son of Percival Arthur, and Rose Emily Sandilands, aged 12 years 10 months and 16 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JACKSON—January 13, at Gauhati, the wife of F E Jackson, I C S, of a son.

WRIGHT—December 20, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr A L Wright, Examiner of P W Accounts, Assam, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWFORD-BELL—January 12, at Christ Church Cawnpore, by the Rev Foss Westcott, Herbert, eldest son of the late Simmons Crawford, of Liverpool, and grandson of the late Rev Prince Crawford, of Liverpool and Donnybrook, Co Dublin, to Bridget Agnes Monica, widow of J J Bell, and second daughter of the Rev H E Mathew, Rector of Dollar, N B

DEATHS.

GABRIEL—January 7, at Karwar, James Gabriel, at the residence of his elder brother, John D Gabriel, in his 42nd year.

MONNIER—January 15, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Miss Adele Eleanor Monnier, of Jorodah, Jessore.

PERMIEN—January 12, at Allahabad, Amelia Best Permien widow of the late J H Permien, aged 70 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

MCCARRON—In loving and faithful memory of George Horace McCarron, Editor and Proprietor of "The Morning Post," Delhi, who departed this life on the 20th January 1903, aged 51 years and 1 month.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 1-23 m. 1-39a. Low water, 7-31m., 7-3a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Meeting of Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m.

Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, 9 p. m.

Harmsson's Circus, Esplanade.

Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.

Novelty Theatre, Miss Fanny Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Seychelles, via Madras, per extra s.s. Iteia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Ramchandra Saccaram, a Hindu operative in the Morarji Goculdas Mill, at Sapari Bang Road Parel, while cleaning a male machine on Tuesday, accidentally had his right arm caught in the gearing. He received a fracture of the arm. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ACCIDENT IN AN IRON FACTORY.—Hari Sajnoo and Bapoo Panloo, aged thirty and forty years respectively, were on Tuesday last, engaged with two other labourers in lifting a heavy iron box by means of a chain and pulley, at Messrs. Gahagan and Co.'s Iron Works, Ballasis Road, when the chain snapped and the box fell against the two men. Hari received injuries to his left shoulder and Bapoo had his right hand crushed. Both the injured men were sent to the J. J. Hospital.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p.m. when the following papers will be read:—(1) The popular names of some plants, by E Comber F Z. S. (2) Abnormal growth of Trees by C. E. C. Fischer, I. F. S; (3) Some Notes on Harrier Hawks in Uva, Ceylon, by F. Sikes; (4) The Batrachians of Travancore, by H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S; (5) Some Notes on Various Insects, by L. C. H. Young; and (6) The Coloration of Birds' Eggs, by D. Dewar, I. C. S.

ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a summons case in which Mr. Gunal L. Narsinham, a civil engineer, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Narayan Dharma a contractor of carpenters. M. Dalvi, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Complainant was engaged by Mr. Walker to carry out certain carpentry work in a house in Chyam Kiln Road, after a certain specified pattern in an old house in which Mr. Narsinham was a tenant. When complainant went under his master's instructions, to see the pattern in the old house he was assaulted. Accused was fined Rs. 5, and in default to pay Rs. 1 8 as costs.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR DR. K. B. COOPER.—News by telegraph has been received in Bombay announcing the death, in Shikarpore, on Tuesday, of Khan Bahadur Dr. Kaikhusro Burjorji Cooper, Civil Surgeon of that station in his fifty-first year, after a short illness. The deceased gentleman had spent a great part of his youth in England with his parents, and after his return to Bombay, was placed in the Grant Medical College, in which he received his education, and in 1875 was admitted by the University as a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery. Soon after this he was appointed by Government to take charge of the Prince of Wales Charitable Dispensary at Aden. In August, 1882, he was placed in charge of the Civil Dispensary at Karwar; and in January, 1885, we find him transferred to the Bechardas Dispensary at Ahmedabad, and there he was nominated by Government a member of the local Municipality. In the month of March 1890, he was promoted to the first grade of Assistant Surgeon and honoured by Government in May, 1893, with the title of Khan Bahadur in recognition of his valuable services in the cause of relieving suffering humanity. In pursuance of the revised regulations he was appointed Civil Assistant Surgeon with an increase of salary, in July 1900. In the same year he was nominated acting Civil Surgeon at Broach, and thence transferred to Shikarpore, where he died. His eldest brother, Mr. Sorabji Burjorji, predeceased him by only a few months, leaving their two unmarried sisters and four brothers surviving them for whom much sympathy is felt among their relatives and a numerous body of friends.

ACCIDENTS AT WARREN'S CIRCUS

MAULED BY A TIGER.

Two accidents occurred on Tuesday, at the Warren's Circus. It appears that at one o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Benham, the manager of the Company, went to one of the cages of the Royal Bengal tigers, and was about to stroke the head of a tiger, when the brute caught hold of the last finger of his left hand and bit it off. Mr. Benham was immediately removed to the St. George's Hospital, where the injury was attended to, and he was operated on. He is reported to be doing well. In the evening while the second part of the performance was being given Signor Zermoni, a lion tamer of the Company, went to the cage of the same animal and put in his hand to pat him, when the tiger clawed him on the right fore arm inflicting superficial injuries. He also was removed to the St. George's Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. As a punishment the tiger has been kept in a cage in solitary confinement and on low diet. He will be thus confined for two days.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Gomorkhadi and Dongri	6	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	9	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	23	17	108
Total plague deaths to date	214,493	218,520	
Same date last year	99	25	121

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE PITAMBER BIJORAJ.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, leave was given to the insolvent to file a fresh petition.

RE GANGJI TRIKUMJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar for the petitioning creditors applied for an adjournment of the examination of certain witnesses for three weeks on the ground that two of the witnesses resided at Cutch. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for one of the insolvents, did not oppose the application, which was granted.

RE SHIVLAL GANGADAS VANIA.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order. The insolvent was ordered by his Lordship to attend the office of the Official Assignee.

RE SAKHARAM KHANDUJI.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt in disobeying the orders of the Court. His Lordship granted the application.

RE LALJI NATHU THAKAR.

On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia, the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices on his creditors.

RE KESHAVJI POONJA SHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship extended the time to one month, and ordered the insolvent to attend the office of the Official Assignee.

RE NUSSERWANJI HORMUSJI CANTEENWALA.

The insolvent appeared in person and obtained an interim order.

RE AKBARALI HAJI HOOSEIN.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was given the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Abdurraman Adam Memon; Ganga Mahadeoji Sha; Sakharam Kalop Jadav and others; Himatlal Parmanand Bhat; Herbert Judd; Krishnaji Bhasker Kulvari; James Christopher Henry Moss; Sitaram Nurhar; Hungwan Juga Sutar; Kanji Bhana Koli; and Anandrao Gajanan Palekar.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the directors of this Association for the year ending 31st December last states that during the year 351 proposals were made to the Company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,77,400, of which there have been accepted and completed 70, aggregating Rs. 1,81,200. On the New Policies effected during the year, the annual premiums amount to Rs. 2,057-12-0. During the year 65 Bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,14,700 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association. There has been one claim preferred during the year for Rs. 500 on account of guarantee obligations. The Revenue of the year ending 31st December 1903 as appears from the accounts certified by the Auditor, appended hereto, amounts to Rs. 15,231-15. To which add balance from last year's account Rs. 3,350-0-2 making together Rs. 24,213-7-7. the expenditure, including advertisements, printing charges and Income tax, &c., has been Rs. 4,771-5. The sum set aside on account of dividend for 1902 was Rs. 6,250-0-0 to which add sum added to reserve fund Rs. 2,500-0-0 and claim paid Rs. 580-0-0, total Rs. 14,021-

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All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we cannot, therefore, afford to submit shoddy to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to COMMANDING OFFICERS that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
Send for Regimental Price List.

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One Piece is made to make 2 SUITS.
FRESH STOCK FOR THE COMING SEASON.
NEW PATTERNS,
Please write for Samples, to make your selections from, to
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FOR THE
TRANSVAL
SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 25, 1902.

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1 Prize	Cash		1,000
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20 Prizes	"	Rs. 20 each	400
100 Do.	"	" 10 "	1,000
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waler broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1904.

HINDUS AND FOREIGN TRAVEL.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter appeared in our columns yesterday, drew attention to the recent utterance of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar on this subject at the Madras Social Conference and their application to questions now troubling two influential communities in Bombay. "The question of foreign travel," remarked Mr. Chandavarkar, "has pressed on and two of the influential communities in the Bombay Presidency, the Bhatia and the Kapole Banias, are now called upon seriously to face it. The victory is not yet on the side of the foreign-travelled men of these castes who have returned to the country, but the struggle has commenced and the orthodox party are bewildered." He clearly showed that Madras is taking the lead in the onward march of progress and enlightenment, and that prominent castes in that Presidency had shown their superior intelligence in re-admitting to caste men who had crossed the waters; and he made it known, with no uncertain sound, that this action had his unqualified approval. The situation on the whole is this, said he, that the prospects of foreign-travelled men getting back into caste have become more hopeful and the orthodox are finding that the times are against them. When men of the calibre of Mr. Chandavarkar express their sympathy with those who have travelled and are subjected to caste prosecution, as a consequence, it matters very little what temporary influential, but ignorant or superstitious, individuals may say or do. Victory in the long run lies with those whose broader minds and loftier aspirations lead them to shake off trammels forged by the barbarism of past ages. Those trammels have kept India behind other countries and until they are shaken off she cannot hope for brighter days. True friends of their country and those who so love their fellowmen as to be deemed worthy leaders of their castes or communities, instead of putting obstacles in the way will do all that in them lies to encourage the spread of education and help their caste-fellows to the study of other countries than their own. This is no new teaching. We recall the words of the "Indian Reformer" lamenting the asinine action of some caste leaders. "We are weary of moral worthlessness and cowardice. When will India be reformed if her foremost sons thus ignominiously allow themselves to be bound by the fetters of custom—thus tamely submit to the dictation of ignorance, of priestcraft and of folly? These men will surely do no good to their country. We require men of braver hearts, of greater moral courage, of a holier earnestness, of a more heroic determination, of a diviner faith."

All the more important native journals have from time to time written in similar strain. One of them, not very long ago, rightly described the restriction on foreign travel as being characteristic of barbarous times and born of the hatred and suspicion of foreigners, the peculiar features of backward races. And as our contemporary stated there is no other Asiatic race which in this respect is so backward as the Hindu. The Chinese, with all their indifference and crude ideas of Government, have no religious or social objection against sea voyages. Castes, whose leaders are men of intelligence, broad-minded and large-hearted, in their desire to benefit their race would themselves lead the way, for they cannot but be aware that by placing obstacles in the way of their fellows they are obstructing the car of progress and driving the sensible portion of their community into open disregard of Hindu tradition. The tendency in this direction has been very forcibly pointed out by the Bengali. One of the stoutest friends native India has known, in a recent publication, refering to Indians who have gone to England to study, as merchants, or to compete for the civil service, accentuated the fact that by so doing, instead of being accounted guilty of offences deserving of penance should rather be extolled for their praiseworthy actions. Change we must, wrote the Bengali, "we cannot stand still, we are confronted by forces which will overwhelm us if we choose to remain where we are. Advance we must, if we wish to keep pace with the times and even secure the elements of self-preservation. Sea voyages and residence in foreign countries are necessary for purposes of material prosperity and for purposes of national existence." No truer word was ever spoken and if those to whom the warning is addressed are wise, they will make caste rules to suit the requirements of the present day. The caste which gives liberty of thought and action to its members will be the most worthy as well as the most powerful.

We cannot advise Hindus to travel and pay the penalty. We would urge them to go and refuse to pay. If it were merely a matter of paying a monetary fine there might be little objection. But no man can accept the "prayaschitta" and retain his self-respect. The thing is so loathesome that one who in these days would propose to inflict the penance should suffer perpetual and irrevocable degradation. Instead of purifying the recipient as is supposed, it degrades him to the level of the lower animals, and that it should still be countenanced is a disgrace to any community which recognises it. But apart from the "prayaschitta" it is discreditable to any community that it should discourage foreign travel, more so that it should be subservient to men insufficiently strong and courageous to do what is rational and right. Possibly Mr. Chandavarkar's thoughts ran in this direction when making his speech at Madras in his allusion to the Bhatia and Kapole Banias in Bombay. Apparently in the case of the latter the leaders have not the courage of their convictions and are less worthy of respect than the most perversely orthodox. So far as their religion is concerned, it in no way opposes a member crossing the seas, provided he observes the prescribed rites and ceremonies. A member who makes a sea-voyage, without committing any heinous transgression, is not to be considered as having fallen and heavy penalties are not provided for it. There is nothing even by parity of reasoning to consider it a heinous transgression, said the authorities referred to in a prominent instance. This cannot but be well-known to the headman and patelias of the caste. It is difficult, therefore, to understand why an opportunity is not given in a recent case of paying the penalty imposed. Evidently the leaders know full well that by inflicting any penalty at all they would be committing an act of egregious folly. They have neither the courage to disclaim all desire to discountenance foreign travel nor to act up to the traditions of the caste. They adopt the least creditable course and shirk their responsibility, both to their religion and to their caste-fellows. Instead of honestly disposing of their cases, as our correspondent informs us, they resort to the practice of boycotting, to stabbing in the dark, than which there is nothing more cowardly or contemptible.

BRITAIN'S WITH EGYPT. WHILE Egypt is prospering mainly through the interposition of British influence it does not appear that Great Britain is reaping the advantage that she ought to expect from her association with that country. The amount of trade she does with Egypt is certainly larger than that claimed by any other country, but in comparison with the labour that is expended it is exceedingly small. This fact has struck Mr. James Baker, F. R. G. S., who has recently made a tour of the Egyptian Government establishments, very forcibly. From careful enquiries which he has made and communicated to the press it appears that in 1902, Great Britain claimed 37·5 per cent. of the total volume of Egyptian imports. This may be apparently satisfactory, but a glance into the figures shows that it is not so. In the first place a substantial portion of the total value of the British imports is due to coal, and this may be disregarded when a comparison is made with the commerce of other nations doing business with Egypt. But the worst feature of Britain's commerce is that it is declining, and an estimate for the present year shows that it will be between one and two per cent. below the figures already quoted. The reasons are not far to seek. The causes that have been assigned for the backward tendency observed in other markets are the same here. Mr. Baker says that Britain's rivals quote lower, give prompter delivery, and are prepared to go out of their way to adapt themselves to local wishes. The same thing has been experienced in China, in India and in South Africa. Surely it is time that British traders learned this lesson. It is too obvious to have been overlooked by them, and it is just as obvious that the complaints of foreign buyers are justified. The old story of the comparative backwardness of British travelling agents is also quoted in connection with Egyptian trade. The travellers of foreign firms are linguists, able to converse in several languages. Indeed one Egyptian newspaper states that an English traveller is still something of a phenomenon, and from this we gather that there are still many British firms who do not even realise the necessity of utilising the services of an agent upon the spot. As to the question of underquoting it is only necessary to mention one example. An Egyptian order has recently been placed for thirty-two thirty ton steel trucks. A foreign firm is stated to have quoted £300 and £350 each, whilst the lowest English tender received quoted £425 and £375. The makers were given carte blanche as to pattern and each tendered entirely on his merits. Now there can be no gainsaying the fact that British makers are well able to compete with their rivals on the question of price in respect of most descriptions of commerce. If they will continue the short-sighted policy of asking for too much profit they must expect to lose trade. At the same time the Egyptian market presents great possibilities, and a big effort should be made to retain it.

THE CROPS IN INDIA. THE reports received from the various agricultural centres of India continue favourable, although a number of districts require more rain than has fallen up to the present. From Madras the reports are all that could be desired. The supplies of water for irrigation are quite adequate and the standing crops are generally in good condition. The crops which have already been reaped have given fair outturns, and operations are proceeding everywhere without delay. Several of the Bengal districts report a deficiency of rain, and unfortunately up to the present there has been no rainfall. However, the prospects of the spring crops and of poppy have not suffered greatly, and there is an adequate supply of moisture for agricultural stock. Rain has fallen in all the Punjab districts except Mianwali and Jullundur, and only in Hissar, Delhi, and Ferozepore is the condition of the crops unsatisactory. The rain has done good, but most districts require more. In the United Provinces also a sprinkling of rain has fallen, though the showers have not been at all adequate. Cultivators are now devoting their attention to the irrigation of the spring crops, and the pressing of sugarcane. Beneficial rain has been received in the North-West Frontier Province and the canal supply has greatly improved. A bumper crop of rice has been reaped almost everywhere in the Central Provinces, where up to now the weather has been rainless. The picking of cotton and the cutting of juar has also been brought to an end in most districts, but the yield is not so good in respect of these crops. The spring crops are flourishing, though a few showers would improve matters. More damage by frost is reported from Central India, the districts of Bhopal and Bhopawar having especially suffered. Agricultural operations are proceeding everywhere. In Assam the weather has been seasonable and winter rice, which has been harvested, has given fair outturns. Planters are engaged with the pruning of tea and the pressing of sugarcane, and pulse is also being gathered. There has been no rain in Burma, where the paddy crop has been reaped and winnowing is now in progress. The prospects of the tobacco crop is stated to be good. From Mysore, Coorg, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Jammu, and Nepal satisfactory reports have been received. Everywhere in India except the hills of Assam there is a plentiful supply of fodder. Prices of food-grains are stated to be stationary in Madras, the United Provinces, Coorg, Rajputana, and Kashmir. Fluctuations are reported from Bengal where rice has risen in price in the majority of districts, the Punjab, where the price of wheat is falling, and also in the Central Provinces, Assam, and Jammu.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA. As anticipated the text of Japan's reply to Russia's most recent proposals is a complete repudiation of terms which Russia knew could not be accepted. Japan intimates that her communication, which Russia is now considering, is the last she will make, and though she fixes no date for the answer she is not prepared to await the Muscovite's pleasure. If the reply be not satisfactory, or if it be not forthcoming within the time which Japan considers reasonable, there will be war. Regarded in conjunction with this declaration of Japan's attitude the conference between the Tsar and the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg shows how strong is his Majesty's desire for peace. All the hopes of an amicable settlement are centred upon the Emperor Nicholas, but even he cannot easily contemplate a complete climb down for Russia. Whatever his personal views regarding the cause of quarrel, he could not attempt to impose upon his statesmen an entire change of attitude. Yet nothing short of that will satisfy Japan. Our Far Eastern Ally adheres to her original proposition that Russia shall formally recognise that Manchuria belongs to China and that in Korea she must be free of the restrictions which Russia would impose upon Japan there. To expect Russia to concede so much after she has gone so far would seem to be expecting the impossible and were England and the United States not factors in the situation there would be no doubt on the subject. But it is these factors which give Japan support in her determined attitude and as Russia's war preparations are still incomplete she may again seek to temporise—though in view of the Japanese resolve that seems to be as dangerous for peace as an open declaration of war.

THE various mercantile Associations of Calcutta are to be consulted regarding the scheme for separating certain districts from Bengal.

MR. D. G. PADHYE is a candidate for the representation of the University on the Bombay Corporation. He is not seeking election to the University Registrarship as stated by some Gujarati papers.

THE total amount of tea exported from Calcutta and Chittagong from the 15th April 1903, to the 15th of the present month, exceeded 149 1-4 million lbs. or an increase of 14 1-2 million lbs. as compared with the similar period of 1902-03.

THE recent news from the Chumbi Valley that a number of armed Tibetans were near Colonel Younghusband's camp has apparently been exaggerated in Darjeeling to the assembling of several thousand men, and, says the "Pioneer," rumours of pending hostilities are current. Colonel Younghusband himself has so far expressed no apprehention of an attack.

THERE has been fairly general rain during the last few days in the United Provinces. After a dull and cloudy day on Sunday there was a sharp thunderstorm early on Monday morning at Allahabad, which gave 30 cents of rain. In the Punjab the rain between the 13th and 19th seems to have been universal, though in the Delhi Hissar region it was light. The good that this timely and abundant rain must have done particularly in the north is incalculable.

HIS HONOUR Sir Charles Rivaz inaugurated the Saraghari Memorial at Ferozepore on Monday afternoon by an imposing ceremony in the presence of five thousand spectators. In the course of his speech the Lieutenant-Governor said: "There has been a good deal of talk of late about the alleged diminution of the Sikhs in numbers and their deterioration in character and manly qualities. I myself do not at all share these pessimistic views, and when opportunity has offered I have endeavoured to controvert them; and I conceive that anyone who is present here to-day and who looks round on the representatives of the Sikhs, whether those in the military service or their civilian brethren who have assembled on this occasion, will find it difficult to believe that Sikhism is showing signs of moral decadence or physical deterioration. No, the heroic defence of Saraghari is a notable proof of the still living vigour of Sikhism, and of the undaunted courage of the Sikh soldier. Happy is the country that can breed such men as those who fought and died on that memorable day, and happy too, yes, thrice happy is the nation which can command the willing and loyal service of such men—faithful even into death.

THERE is something particularly gruesome in an announcement just made by the American Post Office. In future cremated bodies may be sent through the post to the place of burial as merchandise, paying the regular rate of one cent for four ounces. As a result of this decision, four air-tight tin canisters, containing the cremated remains of a family and despatched from New York to San Francisco, were forwarded from the Washington Post Office, where they had been held up pending a determination of the postage rates for the journey.

THE "Times," in its annual review of London pauperism and Poor Law administration says that the chief feature during the past year has been the steady increase in the number of persons receiving relief, and especially in the indoor paupers, who at the date of the latest return numbered 73,605—a higher total than has been reached since 1871. This is largely attributable to laxity of administration, and has, of course, been attended by an increase in expenditure, amounting for the year to £14,402, exclusive of the expenditure of the Asylums Board.

MR. ARTHUR RYERSON writes to the "Telegraph" to say that:—"My own observation of women lawyers, based upon thirty years' experience at the Bar of Illinois and of the Supreme Court of the United States, is that they do not succeed; indeed, hardly appear as advocates, however useful they may become as office practitioners. It must be remembered that in America we have no distinction between the barrister and the solicitor, and that consequently a woman called to the Bar may practise her profession without ever appearing in court. The few women I have ever seen in the courts did not appear to me to be conspicuous examples of success, and one of them who had, I believe, gained some notoriety, had done so in the police-courts by the sacrifice of qualities usually considered as feminine. Possibly the division between different branches of the profession may afford a solution of the matter in England.

THE NILE QUEST.

A RECORD OF EXPLORATION.

IT is a great idea, this recounting of the leading episodes in the history of exploration. This is the scheme which the publishing house of Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen intend to carry out in a series of volumes, each dealing with the discovery of one region of the globe and of which the important work by Sir Harry Johnston under review is the first For, as the editor of the series, Mr. J. Scott Keltie, says: "It is a long story, and would be longer still if the travellers of the remote past had left accounts of their wanderings. Even as it is, in the scanty and perplexing records left behind them by ancient Egyptains, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Hebrews, and even Chinese, the story starts more than three thousand years ago, and so far as the pioneer work of exploration is concerned may be taken to have practically concluded with the end of the nineteenth century. But the reading of these records, dispersed among the libraries and collections of the civilised world, would form so vast a task that it would be impossible to complete it in a lifetime, even if all these writings were available for the reader."

Sir Harry Johnston's volume is a good send-off to the series, says a reviewer in the 'St. James' Budget." It takes the reader through the whole story of exploration in the country of the Nile from earliest times to the present day. It is a story of intense even thrilling interest, and the author has carried out his task in a most exemplary manner. The story is told with literary skill and in the manner of a man who has a thorough knowledge of his subject. Of the work done by the celebrated German Ludolf in the seventeenth century, Sir Harry says:—

He did important work in elucidating the geography of the north-eastern portion of the Nile basin, and the information he received from Gregory and the other Abyssinians he carefully collated with the works of the Portuguese Jesuits. Although Ludolf never visited even Egypt, he did a great deal to assist the map-makers of his time to delineate the course of the Blue Nile and of the Atbara with its various affluents. Ludolf passed a good many years of his life in the diplomatic service of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha. Curiously enough, he not only visited England repeatedly, but became an Anglophil, and desired to establish trading connections between England and Abyssinia. The troubles consequent on James II.'s reign and the jealous opposition of the Coptic Church in Egypt baulked his scheme, which was much taken up in high quarters in England, and which might, if it had been carried out, have strangely anticipated events in north-east Africa by establishing British influence in Egypt and Abyssinia at the end of the seventeenth century.

One of the greatest of African explorers, and one whose work in the unravelling of the mystery of the Nile will always take a high place in the story of exploration, was John Hanning Speke.

Only a man of extraordinay energy, determination, bravery, tact, and of iron constitution could have struggled through the difficulties which beset Speke on his route from Zanzibar to the Victoria Nyanza, and from the Victoria Nyanza to the navigable Nile. The purport of the expedition was well nigh wrecked between Unyamwezi and the Victoria Nyanza; it ran many risks from the caprices of Mutesa; several times Kamurasi threatened it with failure in Unyoro other dangers awaited it in the Madi and Biri countries but it finally sesulted in affording us the main solution of the Nile Quest. As the outcome of Spekes journey, the Victoria Nyanza was placed on the map with some approximate correctness as to shape and area the shape and size of Lake Albert Nyanza were guessed at with extraordinary accuracy, and the course of the White and Mountain Nile was foreshadowed with the same amount of truth as in the case of the Albert Nyanza. The remarkable Hima aristocracy of equatorial Africa, and the barbaric court of Uganda were revealed to the world. Speke broke the back of the Nile mystery, just as Stanley did that of the Congo. It only remained henceforth to fill up the minor details of the map.

Of the great achievement of the removing the sudd obstruction, the author says:—

The government of the Egyptian Sudan has for the last two years continued to clear away this obstacle, and in all probability it will never be allowed to form again. In fact, in this direction man will probably do much to modify the subsequent history of the Nile. Sir William Garstin has recently explored Lake Tsana and the Blue Nile as well as the White Mountain Nile as far as Gondokoro, Lake Albert, and Lake Victoria, with a view to ascertaining which of the two rivers contribute the most valuable supply of water for the irrigation and fertilisation of Egypt. So far, he has decided for the Blue Nile, a fact which lends increased importance to the Empire of Abyssinia. It may be, however, that with the clearing of the sudd on the Bahr-al-Ghazal and the Mountain Nile these branches of the great river may send down increasing supplies of water to Egypt. In any case the clearing of the sudd will permit of these waterways being used for penetrating in all directions into the heart of Equatorial Africa.

Sir Harry says that the only large white spot now remaining unexplored is the district lying between the Sobat river on the northeast and the main White Nile on the west and south-west.

This region appears to be a flat country of alternate marsh and arid steppe, producing few or no great rivers of its own. On the west it is watered by the affluents of an important river, vaguely known as the Oguelokur, some of which (such as the Tu and Kos) rise in these high mountains of the Lotuka country in the north-ernmost parts of the Uganda Protectorate. Mr. Ewart Grogan, accompanied part of the way by Mr. Sharp, in 1899 and 1900, made a remarkable journey, literally from the Cape to Cairo. He travelled from the north end of Lake Tanganyika by way of lakes Kivu and Albert Edward to the Albert Nyanza, and thence down the Nile to the sudd barriers beyond Bor. After which, taking to the land, he traversed the unknown country along that branch of the White Nile called Bahr-az-Zraf or the Giraffe River. He discovered another branch of the Mountain Nile which joins the Bahr-az-Zirsaf, and at the junction of these rivers he notes the entry of a powerful tributary from the south-east, doubtless the Oguelokur. It is sometimes supposed that the southernmost of the Ruzi rivers discovered by Captain Wellby also joins the Oguelokur, and not the Sobat, though the more northern Ruzi may be the head-waters of the Pibor. Some distance to the west of the Pibor is a river called in Sudanese Arabic "Khor Felus." This river was practically discovered by Captain H. H. Wilson in 1902. Starting southwards from the Sobat, not far from its confluence with the main Nile, Captain Wilson followed the Khor Felus up stream for a distance of eighty-five miles in a direct line due south.

Summing up, the author concludes:—

It is only the Caucasian race which has cared for geography in the past—the Caucasian in all his types as Dravidian, Hamite, Semite, Iberian, and Aryan. The Mongol of Asia and America, the Negro of Pauna and Africa has never cared to ascertain whence rivers flowed and whither, what lands lay beyond the ocean or the snow-peaks. Some early cross with a Caucasian race sent the Polynesian cruising about the Pacific and venturing over the Indian Ocean from Java to Madagascar; but the more purely Mongolold brother in China and Japan did not care to trace the china of Aleutin Islands to Alraka and America, or if he did so by accident, felt the question of no interest, sequence, or importance. Only the Caucasian, and mainly the White Caucasian, has worried about the Nile problem. He has attacked it first from the north (Hamite, Greek, and Roman); then from the north east and east (Hamite and Semite, Greek, Portuguese, and British); once more from the north (Arabs, Turks, French, British Germans, Italians); resolutely from the south-east (British and Germans); latterly from the south-west (British, Belgians, and French); and, finally and completely, from the north and north-east.

If the other volumes in the series come up to the high standard of this volume by Sir Harry Johnston they will be a splendid acquisition to any library.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Japan's Determination.

THE ONLY TERMS OF PEACE.

AWAITING RUSSIA'S REPLY.

KOREA'S REBUFF TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The "Times" understands that the Japanese Note plainly intimates that it is the last communication Japan will address to Russia and announces that she will only wait a reasonable time before taking steps necessary to safeguard her interests.

The Note invites Russia to formally recognise Chinese sovereiguty over Manchuria and signifies Japan's inability to accept the restrictions which Russia desires to place upon the strategic measures which Japan proposes to take in Korea. Japan also declines to entertain the idea of a neutral zone.

The Japanese cruiser Nishin has left Perim for Colombo.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The Japanese cruiser Kasuga has passed Perim for Colombo.

Reuter wires from Seoul that Korea has replied to the complaint of the Russian Minister regarding the disorderly conduct of Korean troops in the vicinity of the frontier, declining to admit Russia's right to interfere.

Reuter wires from Peking that Russian detachment at Chingwantao and Shanhaikwan have also been withdrawn to Manchuria.

It is stated at Port Arthur that eleven Russian Infantry Battalions with Cavalry and Artillery have been despatched to the Yalu River.

Admiral Alexeieff's diplomatic agent M. Plaucon lately in charge at Peking, has been interviewed at Port Arthur and said that Russia would not open Mukden or Antung or allow Consuls there under the present regime.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR.

Importation of Chinese.

The Transvaal Legislative has passed the first reading of the Labour importation ordinance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 20.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" writes :—The Australian premiers have issued a warning on the subject of Chinese labour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COTTON GAMBLE.

Record Prices in New York.

At New York yesterday the price of July cotton reached the highest point recorded since 1873.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 20.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 19th January, says that the position in the Far East remains as described in his cable of the 12th instant. Japan is resolved on war unless there is a drastic change in the Russian attitude.

The slight growth of optimism in London and on the Continent is due to the hope that Russia will recede from her present attitude but the only perceptible ground for this hope is the Tzar's personal desire for peace. The "New York Sun" suggests that the Russian failure to respect American rights in Manchuria would drive the United States to support Japan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BLOEMFONTEIN DISASTER.

Sixty Lives Lost.

SYMPATHY OF THE KING.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Twenty-five bodies have been recovered at Bloemfontein. It is estimated that sixty people were drowned.

The King has wired his sympathy to the inhabitants.

AUSTRALIAN PREFERENCE.

Post Office and British Tenders,

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The Australian Postal Department has shown its practical appreciation of the idea of preferential trade by accepting a British tender for twelve thousand pounds' worth of copper wire though three-quarters per cent. higher than the American tender.

THE HOTTENTOT REVOLT.

German Military Measures.

THE GRANT FOR OPERATIONS.

The German Reichstag has adopted the first and second reading of the supplementary estimate of one million and a half marks for the operations in South West Africa.

The Socialists abstained from voting.

Rs. 5,000 to 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

Mr. Chamberlain's Progress.

SPEECH AT GUILDHALL.

Mr. Chamberlain to-day drove slowly to the Guildhall and was escorted by an impromptu procession of city men.

A large crowd gave him a perfect ovation on his arrival at the Guildhall which was crammed with Peers, Commoners and leading bankers and merchants.

Mr. Chamberlain in his speech said he refused to accept the idea that the arguments which were successful elsewhere did not apply to London which suffered more than any centre from hostile tariffs and the dumping of goods and men. London, he said, was the clearing house of the world and its prosperity was bound up with the prosperity and greatness of the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain said he regretted that circumstances would prevent the meeting expressing its opinion by a resolution.

The circumstances regretted by Mr. Chamberlain referred to the non-political nature of the gathering which the Lord Mayor emphasized when opening the proceeding.

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 20.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires :—The Unionist opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals is spreading particularly in Birmingham.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

Australia's Victory.

The Australians in their second innings have scored 351.

England in their second innings has made 150 for two wickets. Warner 79 unfinished.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Australia has won the third test match by 216.

THE TIBET MISSION.

THE PARLEY AT TUNA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The Tibetans who are now parleying with Colonel Younghusband at Tuna comprise the Lamas of two big Lhassa monasteries and a Tibetan General. They say they are not authorised to treat and they talk as usual about the threats of the members of the Mission being cut if an immediate withdrawal is not undertaken, but their arrival is a favourable sign, as they are by far the most important personages whom the Dalai Lama has yet thought fit to send to meet the Mission.

They have been to Colonel Younghusband's camp and their attitude is so little hostile that Colonel Younghusband and his officers have been able to visit them in return unescorted. Their having come shows the wisdom of advancing into Tibet instead of waiting, as previous Missions have done, upon the frontier. The probabilities are that when a few more stages have been made the emissaries will find that it is less impossible to negotiate than they now allege to be the case. The escort with the Mission is well able to afford protection against the dangers which these monks paint so graphically.

TRAVERSING THE TABLELAND.

A correspondent telegraphing from Chumbi, on the 19th instant, says :—It may be said without exaggeration that the Mission is now well into the Tibet tableland. The towering mountains, which had hitherto to be negotiated, have given place to a rolling plateau without a vestige of vegetation. The Tang Pass is very unlike Jelap. No splendid ridge has to be crossed. It is merely a speck in the ground the highest point in which would be unnoticeable but for the usual Tibetan flags and pile of stones. The plains are swarming with animals resembling marmets, whose holes are found at every yard of the ground. However, being crumbling and brittle, the ponies and mules do not hurt their legs. Tibetans call these animals rats. According to the latest accounts the Mission has occupied houses at Tuna, and is comfortable in spite of the fact that the thermometer is registering forty-six degrees of frost.

General Macdonald and Staff with a Mountain Battery returned to Chumbi to-day They bring news that Captain Younghusband and two officers visited the Tibetan Camp at Guru, where they were insolently received. The Mission is securely entrenched with ample supplies. Up to the present there has been no overt act of hostilities on the part of the Tibetans.

HEAVY SNOWFALL AT KABUL.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

Heavier snow than has been known in the Amir's dominions for years is reported at Kabul.

RAGGING IN THE ARMY.

A BOY BUGLER'S DEATH.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 20.

A special cable to the "Pioneer" dated London, January 19th, says :—

A boy bugler in the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Cairo has died after maltreatment following a mock court-martial. The deceased's slovenliness is said to have brought extra drills on all the boys.

SEQUEL TO THE MANGAPATNAM DISASTER.

CLAIM OF 5½ LAKHS.

MADRAS, JANUARY 20.

At the High Court this morning, the suit brought by Rattilal Kallidas, a minor, through his mother, claiming damages of five and-a-half lakhs from the Madras Railway Company in connection with the death of his father in the Mangapatnam disaster, came on for hearing. Mr. Eardley Norton opened the case for the plaintiff.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

At the Town Police Court, E. C. Gradnyir, Electrical Engineer, was charged to-day with the theft of certain electrical appliances, the property of the Union Indian Trading Company. The case is proceeding.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

At the next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council a large series of questions will be asked by Mr. Sri Ram Bahadur and Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee. The former directs his inquiries to obtain more information regarding State scholarships recently instituted by the Government of India and incidentally suggests that Japan should be included amongst the countries to which they may be taken. The latter dwells upon the opposition to the scheme for the dismemberment of Bengal and amongst other things asks whether Chota Nagpur will, after its transfer to the Central Provinces, be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. The official programme for the meeting discloses no change in the forecast previously given.

ARMY MEDICIAL POSTINGS.

Lieutenant Colonel Mackay, I. M. S., officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, vice O'Brien transferred temporarily to civil employ.

The following army medical postings are also sanctioned :—Lieutenant Colonel Harwood to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Poona District; Lieutenant Colonel Morris to proceed home on promotion ; Lieutenant-Colonels MacNeece and Birrell to exchange places on the Indian Service Roster.

DISMEMBERMENT OF BENGAL.

A UNIVERSAL PROTEST.

At a conference of representatives of different sections of the Indian community held at the British Indian Association Rooms here this evening, it was decided to convene a public meeting at the Town Hall, on the 12th proximo, to protest against the dismemberment of Bengal.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

An additional judgeship in the Calcutta High Court has been sanctioned for three months to enable a judge to go out on inspection work. This is an important innovation in connection with the administration of justice in Bengal, where more direct control on the part of the High Court has long been wanted.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY.

CHARGES OF MANSLAUGHTER.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS.

London, January 3.—The funerals of those who were killed in the Iroquois Theatre at Chicago took place on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. During those three days there were long lines of funeral processions constantly proceeding to the cemeteries. The hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," was sung at all the funeral services. The church bells were tolling all day. All business and all Christmas and New Year's celebrations were suspended. All the public schools will be closed on Monday in memory of the 34 school teachers who perished in the disaster. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the proprietors of the theatre and the building commissioners for manslaughter. So great was the number of deaths that there were not enough coffins and hearses available to bury the dead. The Mayor of Chicago, after an inspection of the premises, declared that the building did not comply with the requirements of the law, and ought not to have been opened. The stage operator of the electric light for the moonlight dance states that he saw the arc between the carbons splutter and immediately afterwards the curtain was alight.

Although it was supposed that the burning of the Iroquois Theatre was due to the bursting of a drum of calcium on the stage, this explanation is not accepted as satisfactory. A profound sensation was caused today by the arrest of the stage manager and several of his subordinates on a charge of manslaughter.

The Chicago municipal officials declare that they have evidence of grave neglect and reckless disregard of public safety on the part of the theatre management. There were no automatic sprinklers, it is alleged, in the fire alarm box, and it appears doubtful whether the alleged fire-proof curtain was really made of asbestos.

The disastrous fire has led to a widespread discussion in England regarding the safety of London and provincial theatres. The general opinion, however, is that such a disaster as the Chicago one is impossible in England, owing to the rigid precautions enforced.

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

WAITING FOR WAR.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE PREPARATIONS.

London, Jan. 2nd.—Five Russian torpedo boats, which were in dry dock at Malta, have been unexpectedly ordered to proceed to sea, leaving important repairs unfinished. The Russian cruiser, the Alma, has also sailed for Port Arthur.

London, Jan. 3.—The Admiralty deny that it is their intention to send the battleships Formidable, Vindictive, Irresistible, and a cruiser from the Mediterranean fleet to China, but, at Portsmouth, vessels have been prepared to replace any which may be hurriedly despatched from the Mediterranean fleet for the Far East.

The Italian Government is anxious for the early removal of the new Japanese warships, which were purchased from the Argentine Republic, from an Italian ports, in order to avoid complications with an Russia, in the event of war. The cruisers have been renamed.

Twelve highly paid marine engineers from Glasgow start on January 5th for Yokohama, and will be placed upon the strength of the Japanese Navy.

The officers of the Japanese legation in London, state that Japan is able to land an army corps in Korea within 48 hours of war being declared.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIES.

London, Jan. 2nd.—Mr. Chamberlain has announced that his correspondence with Premier Deakin on the subject of Preferential Trade will be given to the press in a day or two.

The "Daily Mail," commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the invitation to visit Australia, states that it is obvious that the ex-Colonial Secretary prefers to postpone his visit till his policy has received the national Mandate. When that is given, he can go with full authority to settle the details of the scheme with regard to the Colonies.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that Australia's invitation was a New Year's gift to Mr. Chamberlain, no mean contribution to the cause of fiscal reform.

The "St. James's Budget" implies that Mr. Chamberlain is unable to accept Mr. Deakin's invitation to visit Australia as early as Australia wishes, owing to his need of rest.

Mr Frederic Harrison, in his annual address before the Positivist Society, in London, yesterday denounced Mr Chamberlain's fiscal revolution. He advocated as an alternative the reopening of the whole question of land holding and land taxation.

Mr. Max Nordau, the well-know author, in a letter to the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," discusses the question of fiscal reform in England. He says that notwithstanding the dislike of the working classes to the taxation of food, the fundamental ideas of Mr. Chamberlain's policy will not only appeal to the millions of England, but ecreat intense enthusiasm. The national development of the Colonies towards independence has he says been given up, and Imperialism is now their watchword.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

CARICATURISTS AND THEIR WORKS.

THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

"DARLING OF THE GODS."

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

It is rather late in the day to criticise Mr. F. C. Gould and Mr. Leslie Ward, for each has become part of our social system, but the appearance of two volumes for which they are separately responsible allows us an opportunity of putting our notes of admiration in their proper places. The thirty-fifth annual volume of the Vanity Fair Album contains a fine series of portraits by Mr. Ward, and Caricatures, 1903, by Mr. Gould represents that able and witty cartoonist at his highest level. These two men are representatives in this country of two separate arts which we have an odd habit of mixing up as though they were in all respects the same. When Sir John Tenniel left Punch, to our universal sorrow, two years ago, the Press and the public unanimously hailed the departing master as a great caricaturist. To-day one rarely reads a review of Mr. Gould's work without finding that he also is written down as a master in caricature. The distinction, to the ordinary reader may seem a small one, but, if it is worth while to point out the difference between pen-drawing and etching, between wood-cutting and wood-engraving, it is surely profitable, in the interests of clearness, to protest against the muddling up or two arts which are not necessarily the same. True caricature, is the emphasis of character, not merely the burlesque of a face or figure—certainly not the paraphrase of a political or social event, but rather the deliberate attempt to record in exaggerated terms the most obvious features of form or personal character. There are serveral French and German caricaturis's who follow these lines, closely studying their model and representing him in a perfectly recognisable form. We have no such caricaturist in this country. With all his remarkable ability Mr. Max Beerbohm fails as a caricaturist because, as he has himself confessed, a recognisable likeness is never his aim. He is a gifted artist by birth, not training—a fine decorator, who weaves a dainty pattern ; though his business with his victim is not caricature, but contortion. If caricature is the emphasis of character, how is it realised by drawing Mr. Pinero as a pillar letter-box ? The top of Mr. Pinero's head was easily recognisable, but nothing could have been more unlike Mr. Pinero than the lower extremities, and there was no vestige of human character, no scintillation of life of any kind, in the drawing. It was frankly a design—an artistic design, if you will—and one can imagine a magnificent career for Mr. Beerbohm as the designer of humorous wall-papers, an important branch of art which, has hitherto been neglected.

The last great caricaturist to work in England was Pellegrini, and Mr. Leslie Ward followed for a time in his footsteps. Gradually he has drafted from the high ideal of his master, and is now among the most gifted of our portrait painters. He occasionally infuses a dexterous touch of exaggeration, much as Mr. Sargent does, but usually it is likeness alone, and not humorous exaggeration, at which he aims. Among the drawings by Mr. Ward in the present volume upon the border line of caricature are the portraits of the Bishop of Kensington, Sir William Huggins, Sir Francis Laking, and Captain Wilfrid H. Caapman. There are also some excellent designs by outsiders, and among these the best is Sir Henry Keppel, by an artist who modestly signs himself "A" By the permission of the editor we are able to give here a few examples which have been traced and reduced from the originals. When we have turned from Mr. Ward to Mr. Gould we have entered into quite a different field of art. There is no point of similarity between them, Mr. Gould is above all things the illustrator with a political or a social aim: the guide, philosopher, and friend who uses art with the distinct purpose of lashing our vices, but who has no æsthetic motive, and who makes no appeal to our emotions. Art is to him what elocution is to the preacher, definitely a means to an end. His portraits are always good, but caricature enters into his work, not as an emphasis of character, but only as an exaggeration of a passing expression that may add point to a cartoon. When Mr Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain is surprised Mr. Gould makes them open their eyes wider than they do in life, and punctuates the eyeball with a pin-point when they are depressed the inner end of their eyebrows becomes unduly elevated. But caricature is not Mr. Gould's aim. He is in no wise interested in the subject. He has a political view to express, and nothing else concerns him. He deals exclusively in paraphrase and analogy, and he has such a fruitful power of invention and so excellent a quality of humour that he seldom fails to appeal as much to his political enemies as his friends. With his ability and his singleness of aim it is not wonderful that he has become the most popular cartoonist of the day.

On Wednesday, February 2, a notable event has been arranged to take place at the Guildhall School of Music—namely, the thousandth concert officially organised by that well-known institution. These concerts, given weekly for nearly a quarter of a century, have frequently included recitations of every description—those of the elocution students, for example—performances of well-known operas by the opera class, and also stage-plays by the dramatic class. The word concert has therefore been used in this connection in an etymological sense. One may also record that, from week to week, throughout the term the Corporation of the City of London has been the means of providing for lovers of music in the City an entertainments of a really, high-class quality in each of the separate departments of the art. Obviously too, it does not detract from the merit of these concerts that they are free. It is a matter of which Londoners should be rightly proud that their municipality should pay the necessarily heavy expenses attaching to a series of entertainments of this nature. If one may strike a rough average of the number of people who have attended these entertainments since their commencement in 1883, one will not be far wrong in estimating the total number a something like half a million. The students who have by this means been enabled to show their gifts to the world for the first time have been in after life distinguished in every branch of the profession. At the same time, one must also recognise the value, of the net results from a purely modern points of view. We are informed that the musical performances under the successive principals as conductors or on a continuously ascending scale of excellence. A recent concert included such works as movements from Rubinstein's Fourth Concerto in D (Op. 7), played with singular success by Miss Ethel Wynne, who holds the chief Scholarship for the Pianoforte warded by the School and given by Messrs. Steinway. The last contribution of the orchestra was haydn's Symphony in D (Op 25). if the old catchworld may be enlisted in illustration, that a few sheer shows which way the wind blows, these examples may be set down as proof of the artistic wind which blows from the Guildhall School of Music.

On Monday night at the fall of the certain at his Majesty's the many cheered and the few booed and hissed. Really, there was no occasion for this distressing want of harmony. Both parties might very well have agreed to shout nothing but (Aye Aye,) We do not mean the English (Aye Aye,) but a Japanese expression which was heard some scores of times in the course of the evening, and appears to mean almost anything. The parent cried (Aye, Aye) as he pressed his child to his bosom ; the maid cried (Aye, Aye) to warn her young mistress off dangerous topics of conversation. They Aye, aye'd for this and they Aye, aye'd for that and they Aye, aye'd for the other thing. Perhaps the only character who did not. (Aye-aye was a dumb slave, who only barked. Yes, it was great chance missed.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE HINDU LADIES' SOCIAL CLUB.

The Hindu Ladies' Social Club held its annual meeting on Monday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Pitale, at which Mrs. Aston presided. There were present :—Mrs. and Miss Raimes Miss Helen Robinson, Miss Lucia B. Fuller, Mrs Chandavarkar, Miss Amir Hasan, Mrs. Amir Hasan, Miss Paterson, Mrs. Aun Ali, Miss Brown, Miss Johannes, Mrs. Nicol, Mrs. and Miss Nanabhai, Miss Padmaji, Mrs. Scott, Miss Wilson, Miss Kadiali, Mrs. Payne, Miss Patuck, Mrs. Faizi, Mrs. Hasanali, Mrs. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mrs. Tyabjee, Mrs. Vithaldas Damodar, Mrs. Madhavji Damodar, Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabjee, Mrs. Amiruddin, Mrs. Modak, Mrs Justin Abbott, Dr. Kelaokar, Mrs. Bhimabai Verlin Balu, Mrs. Shevantibai Nikambe, Mrs. D. A. Khare, Mrs. Pitale, Mrs. Shingakar, Mrs. Laljee Bhimji, Mrs. Jayakar, Miss Secreen Cursetji, Mrs. Clark, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Champabai Kothare, Mrs Hakim Mrs. Pulallabai Madan, Mrs. S. Murkute, Mrs. Ramabai Navalkar, Mrs. Rabbibai, Mrs. Husenbi. Mrs Rabiabi, Mrs. De Sousa, Mrs. Chunilal Vij, bhucanda1, Mrs. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mrs. Kanialal, Mrs. N. N. Kothare, Mrs S. Jayakar, Mrs R. Navalkar, Mrs. Krishnabai Vijaykar, Mrs. Vithabai Javeri, and about 200 ladies.

The meeting opened with singing, after which the tenth Report of the Club was read in English and in Marathi by Mrs. Kothare, secretary of the club. It showed the growth of this social institution during 1903. Although plague made its usual inroads on the health of Bombay, the work of the Club was carried on satisfactorily. It met 96 times and the average attendance at the meetings was from 40 to 50 members. Essays, lectures and readings were arranged for on interesting and improving subjects. The first Wednesday in every month is set aside for the study of Guzerathi, an innovation which is both useful and popular. During the year another element of utility was added to the Club's influence by amalgamating with it the Aikyawardhak Stri Samuha, resulting in the members turning out a quantity of clothing and fancy work made by themselves, the sale of which brought in a sum of money that was distributed among the poor. The Club Library was availed of both for home and club reading. Dr. Navazbai M. Mehta gave a series of Ambulance Lectures, and seven members went up for an examination kindly held by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. They passed creditably and received certificates in February, 1903. Mrs. Budrudin Tyabji presented a gold bracelet to Dr. Navazbai Mehta in appreciation of her kindness in giving the lectures to the Hindu Ladies' Social Club. Ten of its members are assiduous in visiting the three schools under the patronage of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, an excellent method of encouraging both teachers and pupils. The Mahadeo Govind Ranade Fund, raised by the women of India in his memory, has been closed, and the amount, Rs. 4,000, usefully allocated to scholastic or charitable purposes. New members numbered ten in the year ; death and resignations removed five. There are now 160 members.

Mrs. Aston expressed her pleasure at presiding and congratulated the Club on the good work it had done during the year. "Coming back to Bombay," said the speaker, "to reside among you, my thoughts naturally revert to my arrival in India in 1872. How few and small were the shops and institutions of the City then. I can remember, thinking how new the buildings of the Secretariat, the University and the High Court looked, and wondering if they would ever be done down. The space near the Band Stand was covered by a forest of tents. How changed it all is now ! What magnificent buildings ! What fine shops ! Still more I note the strides civilization has made. No native ladies in 1873 were to be seen driving happily in their carriages as they do now; then, the open easy carriages were used by Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee gentlemen, which, according to my English notions, was all wrong, for, in England, in those days, gentlemen rarely drove in carriages unless they drove themselves. Very few native ladies, thirty years ago, were educated, what a difference to the present day ! Now, many have matriculated and can speak, read and write several languages. I think this Club must prove a great help to the members, in enabling them to keep pace with all the thoughts, improvements and questions of the day."

There are one or two points I desire, with your permission to bring forward. The first is I should like young girls to remain at school until they are older, for, now that Native gentlemen are so highly educated, they must wish their wives were intellectually more fitted to be their companions, for a clever, well read wife can do much to advance her husband's happiness. I have heard native gentlemen say that they wish the purdah system could be dispensed with and that child marriage could be done away with—and that the ladies themselves are the chief opponents to these advances. Won't you look closely into these matters yourselves, and see what can be accomplished ? I should like to see you take your place with the other ladies of the world, whose great desire now is for advancement and to be true helpmates to their husbands and families.

If the quotation is still true that "The hand which rocks the cradle rules the world" it must also be remembered that there is a larger world outside the homes where your true influence properly begins and without knowledge of that outside world and its ways thoughts and customs, your influence, instead of being productive of good, as you would wish it to be, may be wasted or misapplied. Therefore, remember "Knowledge is Power."

Mrs. Aston's address being translated into Marathi, a short interesting history of the Club was given by a young native lady doctor, a relative and protege of Mr. and Mrs. Ranade. Garlands and presentation of flowers followed, and the large gathering dispersed.

THE STANLEY COMPANY IN

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

The well-known London pantomime, entitled "The Sleeping Beauty," was presented at the Novelty Theatre last night, by Miss Fanny Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company, before another large audience, and the versatility of this clever company of players was well demonstrated by the splendid manner in which they portrayed the various characters allotted to them The piece differs radically from 'La Mascotte' which was presented on the opening night, being thoroughly up-to-date and plentifully interspersed with specialities, all of which were presented in an entertaining way. Miss Stanley, herself, appeared as a dashing young sailor, singing and dancing in a manner which thoroughly captivated her auditors. Mr. Willie Driscoll, who made himself a favourite with the audience on the opening night, was cast as King Toffee, the comedy lead, and he pourtrayed his character in a manner to leave nothing to be desired. His singing and dancing was excellent and his comic make up has rarely, if ever, been excelled by any of the many well-known comedians who have appeared before Bombay audiences. Other important roles were sustained by the Misses Lilie Mowbray, Dolly Childs, Flo. Nightingale, Flo. Hamilton and Messrs. Frank Peachey, Harry Neville, Edwin Phillips, Leslie Geeves and Cecil Franks and several exceedingly clever dances were contributed by Miss Daisie Mowbray. This little lady combines youth and beauty with her talents as a dancer and each of her contributions to the evening programme was heartily encored. In conclusion we must mention the motor car which played a decidedly important part in the entertainment, being used for the grand entrance of the King and Queen. The car in question was an Oldsmobile kindly lent for the occasion by the Bombay Cycle Agency and driven by an expert driver from this Company. The car glided on the stage with as little effort as a bicycle and was heartily applauded when after safely landing its passengers, it disappeared as noiselessly as it came. To-night the same Company will present the romantic Irish drama in three acts, entitled "The Colleen Bawn" and if Miss Stanley's players are as good in drama as they have proved themselves in musical piece, we can promise our readers an entertainment, thoroughly enjoyable in every sense of the word.

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BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present :—Mr James Macdonald Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

OILING THE ROADS.

With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution of the 23rd October last regarding the selection of a road of heavy traffic not traversed by the tramway for being treated with oil, the Commissioner forwarded an estimate showing the cost of treating with oil any one or part of the following street :—(1) Shaik Memon Street. (2) Dongri Street. (3) Chakla Street. (4) Kika Street. (5) Pydhowni Street, (6) Bhuleshwar Street, (7) Thakurdwar Road and (8) Musjid Bunder Road. These roads, the Commissioner stated, fulfilled the conditions laid down in the resolution of the Corporation, dated the 12th October 1903. The total cost was estimated at Rs. 7,297.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he was personally in favour of Hornby Road being treated with oil for the reason that as that part of the thoroughfare had already been so treated they would be able to have the advantage of the results of double experiments on that road.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar said that though he was opposed to the scheme in general the experiment might be tried on the Hornby Road if the Corporation had Rs. 10,000 to spare. There was a good deal of traffic on that road and was open to a good breeze.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that in order to meet the wishes of the Corporation it would be much better if one of the streets named by the Commissioner was selected and sent forward to the Corporation with the recommendation regarding the suitability of Hornby Road.

After some discussion it was resolved on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim that the Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the Executive Engineer as to whether he recommended any further experiments being carried out for oiling the roads.

DUSTBIN CART NUISANCE.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Chairman, dated the 15th December, from Mr. Merwanji Hormusji Kabrak, requesting the removal of a dust-bin cart placed near his house in Gola Lane, Fort.

The Divisional Health Officer in his report to the Commissioner regarding the complaint stated :—There have been a large number of complaints about the state of the streets in Fort, North, including Gola Lane from the custom of the occupants of the houses in Fort, North, of throwing food debris and house refuse into the public streets. To remedy this nuisance ramosis have been placed on duty in Fort, North to detect persons so offending and several prosecutions have been instituted during the last few months. Some of the offenders pleaded in Court that there was no dust-bin cart stationed at a convenient distance from their houses. This plea was correct as, the streets being very close together, it was difficult to find suitable sites. I therefore inspected the Section and picked out two or three sites for carts which were as suitable as was possible under the conditions prevailing in this Section. Amongst these sites was the one referred to in the complaints. The cart is placed against a blank wall and is as free from objection as possible. There is a great necessity for a dust-bin car in Gola Lane as the lane had been made the receptacle for all the house refuse before this cart was stationed here. Even now some of the occupants of houses in the lane throw their food refuse into the lane and at the next court day I am prosecuting one of the occupants of house No. 39, Gola Lane, for throwing food debris etc. on to this lane. By Section 377 of the Municipal Act the Commissioner is bound to provide public receptacles in proper and convenient places. Before this cart was placed in Gola Lane there was no receptacle for refuse in a convenient situation, and it would not be advisable to return to the old state of affairs when all house and food refuse was thrown into this land for want of a receptacle in a convenient situation.

It was resolved to inform the applicant that his request could not be complied with.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF THE FORT.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 31st December from Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Mistry and nineteen others expressing regret at the decision of the Corporation on their complaint regarding the danger arising from houses declared U. H. in Bomanjee Lane, Fort, which have been left utterly neglected by their owners. And stating that they also regret to find that the Corporation "consisting as it does of nearly half their number of the nominees of the ratepayers" have not thought it fit to enquire into their grievance by a small committee, and that a personal inspection would have given a better idea of the deplorable state of affairs complained of by them. They invited attention to the dangerous condition of some of the houses in question, especially of House No. 32, and stated with reference to the proposal to leave the improvement of the lane to the City Improvement Trust, that their hands "are quite full at present in big ambitious schemes, which might more beautify the City than improve it sanitarily," and that they have not made any substantial progress with the several schemes they have in hand, which, at the rate they are working, will require several generations to complete. The petitioners prayed that two or more members of the Corporation may be appointed to personally inspect the lane, and that measures be adopted at least to ameliorate their sufferings if they cannot be relieved altogether.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for consideration.

VICTORIA GARDEN REFRESHMENT ROOM

dition of all the waters as compared with the previous month, the amount of vegetable matter in suspension and in solution being less in quantity.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SMALL-POX PATIENTS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered :—"In continuation of my letter of 4th July 1903, I have to forward herewith a copy of the Executive Health Officer's letter of 27th October 1903, regarding the provision of accommodation for small pox patients at the Arthur Road Hospital, and to request the favour of your placing it before the Standing Committee for transmission and consideration by the Committee appointed to report on the questions of additional accommodation at the Arthur Road Hospital, and the taking over of the Maratha Hospital, I forward herewith a plan showing the proposed temporary wards and estimates of the cost of the work amounting to Rs. 6,354. As the matter is urgent I request the early decision of the Standing Committee."

The Executive Health Officer in his letter to the Commissioner stated as follows :—"In view of an outbreak of an epidemic of small-pox during the cold weather it will be necessary to provide additional accommodation at the Arthur Road Hospital for the treatment of small-pox cases. I have therefore to propose in anticipation of the outbreak that semi-permanent wards be erected in the hospital compound, and request the favour of your sanction to the same. These wards should have accommodation for 100 beds and should be erected on the site of the present kutcha huts. The floors should be raised and made of impervious stone. If this is done we may probably not require the permanent wards I asked for in my letter of the 5th December, 1902, as when the Maratha Hospital question is settled we shall have two hospitals for infectious diseases. In addition to this we shall have to provide accommodation for Erysipelas and a semipermanent ward for 20 cases should be erected in the compound of the Arthur Road Hospital. The accommodation for small-pox is urgently required."

It was resolved that the letters from the Commissioner and the Health Officer be forwarded to the sub committee dealing with the subject.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Everybody would have felt that he had registered his opinion, a scene of some discord would have been avoided, and Mr. Tree would not have been provoked into making the very unhappy remark that one fool made more noise than a thousand wise men. Unhappy, if only because the balance of the noise was unquestionably in his own favour. Such a production as The Darling of the Gods was bound to excite a sharp difference of opinion. It must as long as playgoers do not recognise the right of the manager to decide whether he will deal in spectacle or in drama. This time, we take it, Mr. Tree has boldly declared to win with spectacle. He has gone to unheard of pains to secure spectacular effect at the expense of dramatic effect. Not only has he dressed crowds in Japanese costumes, but he has taught them to look Japanese and has drilled them into Japanese ways. The women, for instance, do not walk as English women do, nor do they patter about in the pseudo-Japanese fashion of musical comedy. They make their way about with their knees tight together, and their feet executing a cow-footed shuffle. And they sit in attitudes that it must take weeks of practice to assume without positive pain. Mr. Tree has, too, reproduced a strange and most elaborate ceremonial. The whole Japanese ritual in every walk of life from tea drinking to suicide is faithfully performed. You make, too, the acquaintance of a singularly wide range of Japanese characters. Ministers of State, princes, nobles, slaves, watchers, outlaws, carp-fishers, secretaries, teachers of manners, geishas, acrobats, hired murderers and hired torturers, in turn claim the attention. Further, Mr. Tree, with the aid of Mr. Helmsley and innumerable experts to guide his brush, has furnished us with the most magnificent pictures of Japanese gardens, shrines, State halls in festival times, forests by moonlight, sword rooms of palaces, and other characteristic and fascinating scenes of mystery, of beauty, and of terror. To these must be added a couple of very weird and effective glimpses of the after-world, in which the play is brought to a conclusion. In short Mr. Tree has done what no other manager has ever seriously attempted; he has made Japan live and move before our very eyes. As a "production," as a masterpiece of scenic and picturesque art—nay, more, as a representation of the external life of a nation, "The Darling of the Gods" has never been approached. Taking it in the spirit in which we imagine it to be offered, we cannot conceive how anybody with a grain of sense and bent on expressing his opinion in the theatre can do anything but clap and shout "Bravo!" at the top of his voice. And anybody wishing to know something of Japan and the Japanese, as most of us just now particularly do, will make a bee-line for his Majesty's theatre.

On Wednesday night "A Fletcher's Fault was preceded by Tubby and Gawks, a new one-act piece by Mr. Kinsey at the Avenue Theatre. Peile Violet Scott and the Honourable Hermione Renshaw were school-chums; their nicknames give the play its title. Under the name of Miriam Iris, Violet has become an actress of some note, and is betrothed to the Earl of pelhim, Hermione's brother. Hermione, taking Miriam to be another of her brother's low-class associates, determines to break off the engagement, and, accompanied by an elderly and acrimonious woman whom, for reasons best known to herself, she has selected to be her companion, descends on Violet's flat. She gives no name, and behaves very extravagantly. First she says she has come for a lesson in elocution, and, jumping on a chair, pretends to be Juliet in the balcony. Then she sings an Irish song and dances an Irish jig. Apparently she wants to put Violet in a passion; but Violet takes it all very quietly. Then Hermione lets her eye fall on a photograph of her brother and she warns Violet against him, asserting herself to be the last girl he has jilted of many, and producing a tidy bundle of letters in confirmation. Violet believes it all and writes out a telegram for them to despatch to the Earl of Pelham, in which she declares that all between them is at an end. She signs the telegram in her own name, which brings about the usual recognition satirised in "Box and Cox." "Not the Violet Scott who went, to Miss So-and-So's school?" Of course, she is the Violet Scott who went to Miss So-and-So's school; the only wonder is that these two girls should not have known each other at sight, since but a few years before they were wandering about with their arms round one another's waists. But then Hermione had never thought of Miriam Iris being merely a stage name, and Violet cannot have known the family name of the Earl she was to marry, or she would infallibly have asked him if he was in any way connected with her old school chum. The piece outrages common sense and common experience at every turn. But many plays do that, and if this is not a very good specimen of its class, neither is it a very bad. Mrs. Maemore Morris looks charming as the actress who has not much acting to do, and handsome Miss Beryl Faber plays with spirit as Hermoine.

THE CUSTOMS' BALL.

The officials of His Majesty's Customs in Bombay with their friends assembled last evening at the Town Hall, on the occasion of the annual ball, and an extremely pleasant evening was spent by all present. The hall was tastefully decorated, the pillars being adorned with the national colours, and with banners, and surmounted with palm leaves. The walls were hung with flags and banners, and on the platform in front of the organ was placed a cutter with sail extended, an arrangement which was at once appropriate and suggestive of the nature of the gathering. The ball presented a very gay appearance. The music was supplied by the Victoria Band, a lengthy programme containing over twenty numbers being gone through. The officials, who all worked assiduously and well, and who are to be heartily congratulated upon the success which was associated with their efforts, were as follows :—President, the Hon. Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. I. E., I. C. S.; vice-presidents, Messrs. E. Gray, and J. Walsh; masters of ceremony, Messrs. E. P. MacLaughlin, R. Briscoe, W. Tyler, C. F. Smith, G. Kelly, and G. Saunders; and hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. T. H. Potts. Refreshment was provided and in the interval between the dancing the company sat down to supper, the supper-room being also charmingly adorned with floral and other decorations. The whole of the arrangements were attended with complete success.

AN ALLEGED ILLEGAL WARRANT.

DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court on Monday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of an application for revision in the case of Imperator against Krishna Ratan Dalvi, who was convicted by Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of gaming in a common gaming house and was fined Rs. 10 or in default to suffer ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. G.S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the accused, and the Public Prosecuter appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Slater, in his finding in the case, remarked that on the 18th October last at night, the police raided a room, which was in the occupation of Mr. De Lima, pleader, as his office, and in it found the appellant and eight others engaged in gambling. Cards and dice and Rs. 7-1-6 were found on the floor. One of the accused, the appellant, succeeded in scaling a partition and getting away out of the house, but he was a police sepoy, and was well-known and fully identified. Seeing that the room had been entered by virtue of a special warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police, it was urged for the prosecution that, under Section 7 of Bombay Act 5 of 1887, the burden of proof that this was not a common gaming house lay upon the accused. For the accused it was urged that the warrant was illegal, inasmuch as it did not sufficiently identify the house or room, to be entered, and also because it wrongly described it as situate at Kalbadevi Road, and not as Piquet Road. Section 6 of the Act authorized the Commissioner of Police to issue a warrant upon satisfying himself that there are good reasons to suspect a house, room, or place to be used as a common gaming house. There is absolutely nothing whatever in the Act, Mr. Slater remarked, which demands that the number or designation of the house should be inserted in the warrant. All that appeared to the magistrate to be necessary was that the Commissioner of Police should be satisfied that he had good ground for suspecting a house, room, or place to be so used, and that he should take care that the officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant was cognisant of the house, room or place, which the warrant authorised him to enter. Section 6 required the exercise of considerable discretion on the part of the Commissioner of Police. It might be extremely inadvisable to enter in a warrant the full address of the place to be raided. In this case the warrant was for the entry of a certain room, house, or place situate at Kalbadevi Road, kept by Sowji Bhundari and Ramoo Gowlee. The house, the room is situated, is at the junction of Kalbadevi and Piquet Roads, and is equally in each of these roads. The person named in the warrant as Ramoo Gowlee, was the office peon, who had the key of the room but who was not supposed by his master to make any use of it except for the purpose of his master's business. He did, however, unknown to his master, make use of it on the night in question. Mr. Slater saw nothing in the objection which had been taken to the warrant which went against its legality. All the accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's judgment, said: The only ground of law urged in this revisional application is that the warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police, under Section 6 of the Bombay Gambling Act, was not legal, because it did not correctly specify the locality of the house, room, or place to be searched as "situate at Kalbadevi Road, kept by the said Sowji Bhandari and Ramoo Gowlee. It is contended before us that the house is situate not on the Kalbadevi, but on the Piquet Road, adjoining it. The magistrate has found, however, that the house is at the junction of the two roads; but even assuming that it is not, we cannot hold that the description in the warrant does not sufficiently identify the house in question. The house is described as being situate at, not on, the Kalbadevi Road, and as being kept by Sowji Bhandari and Ramoo Gowlee. Even if the house be situate on the Piquet Road, that road adjoins and meets the Kalbadevi Road and it is a sufficiently accurate description of the house to say that it is at the Kalbadevi Road. On the merits, we see no reason to interfere, as the question is one of appreciation of evidence. The rule is discharged.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Marmora, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from London with the English Mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

McChlverty Mrs E A	Anderson Mr A W
Low Miss C A	Zorab Mr M
Knyvett Mrs and Miss	Bell Mr A M
Paton Mr N F	Humphreys Mr H E
Taylor Mr A G	Alcslie Mr C J
Craig Mr J	McGregor Mr W
Churchill Miss	Bowman Mr and Mrs J and Infant
Farmer Mrs J	Sutton Mrs J B
Hopwood Mrs and infant	Gibbs Mr A F
Mitchell Miss	Watson Mr J
Phayre Mrs and 3 children	Macpherson Mr
Saloman Miss	Dickinson Mr G
Smith Miss L	O'Meara Miss
Hamilton Miss	O'Meara Miss R
Irving Miss	Kendy Mr A L
Smetham Mrs	Elton Mr W
Preston Miss	Wintle Mrs and infant
Church Mr F A	Wintle Capt G H
Thompson Miss	James Capt and Mrs M R
Garratt Lt and Mrs J C and 2 infants	Lloyd Capt C T
Davidson Major and Mrs and Infant	Cracroft Capt and Mrs H
Hirst Mrs R P	Douglas Capt H K
Berthon Capt and Mrs H W	Wright Capt H S W
Sutton Mr J R	Lloyd Capt C R
Harris Mrs W and 2 children	A Gentleman
Godfree Mr F C	Bucknill Miss A M
Coutts Mrs and child	Duxbury Mrs
Moore Mr and Mrs W H	MacLean Mr G A
Oakes Mr G F P	Syms Mrs
Hargraves Miss	Whitecross Mr W B
Marsh Mr John	Aziz Mr
Broome Mr L B	Dawson Mr
Manson Mr H B	Brooks Mr
Hereford Mr J	Cahusac Lt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Young Mr J E	Jones Col J T
Glynton Lt G M	Bridges Lt H F
Mansfield Col H	Burne Mrs R P
Palmer Mr and Mrs G W	Wilder Mr and Mrs G
Creagh Major-General Sir D	Goodall Mr E H
Creagh Lady	Money Lt Col and Mrs A W
Jenkins Mr and Mrs C	Campbell Mr D A
Lewis Major H E	MacBlaine Mr
Lavery Mr E W	Herne Mr W E
Clegg Mrs and infant	Lamb Mr E
Tabor Mr F P	Graham Mr and Mrs W
Peck Mrs and Miss	Stuart Mr W M
Jackson Miss	Martin Leak Mr A
McDin Mr E R	Bilgrami Mr
Legat Mr M H	Williams Capt
Birkmyre Mr	Windle Mr C H
Wilkinson Mr W A	Coste Lt C T C la
Sargent Mr and Miss	Renners Mr Otto
Weir Mr	Murray Mr J J
Mahoney Mr J H	Ebinstin Mr
Jackson Mr R	Wadia Mr C
Cohan Rev H B	Scranton two Misses
Bidie Mr G S	Waldegrave Hon Mabel
Wright Miss K C	Gross Miss
Steefelhagen Mr and Mrs	Sharpe Mrs H C
Perkins Capt and Mrs A E C	Sharpe Miss
Bridgon Mrs	Ruck Mr F A
Shurgis Lt H L	Barlow Mr R
Christie Miss E R	Streatfeild Mr
Russell Miss C	Topping Mrs
Simson Mr R A	Fralich Mr E
Hatch Mr and Mrs J W	Reade Mr H M
Nelson Miss K G	Ponlton Mr A
Bell Mr G W	Kesteven Mr C H
Fitzgerald Sir M	White Mr Grahame
Harris Mr G B	John Mr H E
Hart Miss L (M D)	Liversey Mr
Fraser Major and Mrs	Two Gentlemen
Fraser Mr J	Edwards Mr
Roberts Miss	Bulsara Mr B F
Branum Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Lt Col Drummond	Marlowe Miss J
Clements Major Genl	Brewster Miss Vera
Galloway Mr W	Ryan Miss
Radstock Lord	Herren Ama Mr K Von
Setchell Mrs W A	

FROM PORTSAID.

Warragn Mr and Mrs C Q	Gibbing Mr and friend
Austin Mr Mrs and Miss	Johnson Mr Knox
Richardson Mr H A	

FOR KARACHI.

Mitchell Mr J T	Munro Mrs D and child
Klinjung Mr W	

FOR MARSEILLES TO RANGOON VIA BOMBAY.
Mehta Mr P J

FROM HONGKONG.—Owen Mr

FROM PORTSAID TO YOKOHAMA.—Deering Mr and son

FROM MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.

Sickert Mr	Murray Hon J

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, the 23rd instant :—

The first Challenge Cup Race, start at 2-30 p. m. Course No 6 followed by 2.

A and B Class (amalgamated) Handicap Race, start at 3-15 p. m. Special Course starting line between the Godwit and Mark boat both moored South Middle Ground, thence round Committee Vessel, South Karanja Buoy, and North Karanja Buoy, leaving them all to Port and finishing at Committee Vessel as usual.

Tomtit Class Handicap Race special course starting line between Godwit and Mark boat, both moored South of Middle Ground, thence round Committee Vessel leaving it to Port, thence round S. Karanja leaving it to starboard and back to Committee Vessel 7-3 miles, 3-30 p. m.

Ship's Boat Race Service Rig start at 2-15 p. m. Course from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, thence P and O mooring Buoy "B", off Cross Island, leaving them both to Port and back to Committee Vessel 5-5 miles.

Entries for the above races close at noon to-morrow (Friday).

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The "Rast Goftar" believes that many in this country would be tempted to tell that it would be better, on the whole, if as little notice as possible more taken of the existence of India by ministers and politicians at home. Our contemporary adds: It is something to rejoice no doubt, that India is now-a-days more remembered by British statesmen than it used to be about fifteen years ago. But, at the same time, an element of danger is added, that its resources are being sought to be more extensively employed for the development of the other portions of the empire, and for the fulfilment of the ambitions of those who want to extend its limits and its influence, without paying her sufficiently for the part of the work she is periodically made to do. As an instance of this, we have South Africa. Considering what India did during the war it might have been expected that the smashing of Krugerism would be the signal for improving the position of the Indians in Natal and the new Colonies, and that their rights and interests would be better respected both by the British Government and the British Settlers. But this hope has been completely frustrated—the only return for services done by this poor country being further restrictions on those of her sons who be-take themselves there, and the proposal of fresh taxation for providing a garrison for the new territories. Under the circumstances, the condescension on the part of Ministers and politicians at home, in remembering that there is such a country as India and that it belongs to the British Empire, is liable to cost us dear.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The "Voice of India" remarks :—Mr. Gell's apointment as Commissioner of Police is to be welcomed both on the score of his experience and ability. He has been a popular officer, in the sense in which Sir Frank Souter was popular. We trust Mr. Gell will follow up some of the improvements inaugurated by Mr. Kennedy.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES.

With regard to the intention of the Supreme Government to award technical scholarships, the "Gujerati" states :—With a view to qualify Indians to assist in promoting the improvement of existing native industries and the development of new industries, the Government of India have announced their readiness, as a tentative measure, to award a small number of technicals cholarships to promising candidates well qualified in some particular branch of industry. The Indian Government have wakened up to their sense of duty somewhat late. But no one expects them to do the right thing at the right moment, especially in matters relating to the industrial regeneration of the country. But we must be thankful even for small acts of justice or mercy, however tardy. We have no doubt that the present announcement with reference to the scheme sanctioned by Lord Curzon's Government will be gratefully welcomed by our countrymen. The precise number of scholarships has not been stated. The scheme would seem to be conceived in a spirit of over-caution almost amounting to distrust.

FROM THE BENCH TO THE BAR.

Referring to the retirement of Dr. Gurudas Banerji the "Voice of India" says :—Dr. Gurudas Banerji, it is believed, will give himself up to a life of contemplation and religious study on his retirement from the Bench of the Calcutta High Court. Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar of Madras reverts to his practice at the bar. He was judge only for two years, and though his was technically a "permanent" appointment, it was known that he must retire at sixty, in spite of memorials to the contrary. In several respects Sir V. B. Aiyangar's career has been exceptional: it will be so in one more respect. Though a Vakil, he has been Advocate-General; though not officially a legal adviser to Government, he has been so in practice; though it was known that he could not earn a pension, he was appointed as a permanent Judge; as he could not get a pension, he got a special grant of land as a Coronation boon. The descent from the Bench to the floor of the High Court will add one more reason for his name being remembered. Personally it can bring him only more money, but the Bar will gain immensely in dignity and importance by his return to it.

DR. MILLER ON THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The Kaiser-i-Hind remarks :—Dr. Millers's discourse on the Universities Bill, we see, has been made much of by a few blind apologists of the Curzonic legislation which is now being hacked and hewed in the Select Committee. But we have failed to discover the ground on which the enthusiasts of the measure attempt to be in harmony with the learned doctor. We cannot but re-iterate for the dozenth time the fact that the burst of the universal opposition to the Bill is to be sought in the general power which the Government takes in more than one section to control the action of the University. The contention is that in the existing charters there is ample power to check and control; and that it is interfering with the legitimate functions of the Senate and the Syndicate to curtail the freedom which is absolutely necessary for a right guidance of University affairs and for the maintenance of a high standard of academic efficiency, to monopolise more power.

SANITARAY CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

Noticing the proceedings of the Public meeting of the Sanitary Association of Bombay, the "Voice of India" states :—The Bombay Sanitary Association is launched under very good auspices. The Governor is its patron, the Chief Justice is its president, and the Health Officer is its secretary. Two hundred members are said to have joined it already. The object of the Association is admitted on all hands to be a laudable one—that of awakening or creating a hygiene conscience in the people. The patron, the president and the secretary have alike observed that the poor people who suffer so much from the insanitary condition of Bombay, are, as compared with the corresponding classes in England, not wanting in personal cleanliness. Lord Lamington finds that in London there is dirt and destitution inside houses which look respectable enough outside, while in Bombay the dirt is outside, but the rooms are clean and respectable inside. There is, no doubt a large establishment of about 6,000 men and women to keep the city clean—2,139 sweeop 2,5000 men and women engaged in removing the night-soil, 176 in flushing gullies and 801 in cleaning drains. Yet the mortality of the city is too high, that from phthisis amounting 6·3 per thousand, compared with 1·6 in London and 2·3 in Manchester. Out of every 1,000 births registered during a year, 700 do not reach the age of one year. This mortality cannot be due entirely to insanitary surroundings; poverty, which means insufficient food and lack of medical aid and proper care in sickness, coupled with the habits and customs of the people, must also be responsible for the result.

The Rast Goftar remarks :—One of the important events of the last week was the meeting of the now Sanitary—Association under the Presidency of his Excellency the Governor, who has kindly consented to be its honorary patron. The speeches delivered on the occasion by its President, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, its Hony. Secretary, Dr. J. A. Turner, and finally by his Excellency himself show that the Association has been started under very happy auspices, and that if those, in whose hands it lies to support and encourage its efforts, only did their duty, it will not take long before Bombay will be in a position to claim again its title of beautiful. His Excellency the Governor's speech contained many thoughtful and instructive observations, and it is to be hoped that those to whom they referred, would take the hint and come forward to help Dr. Turner in the good cause.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

SQUADRON ORDER, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 21st January.

1. There will be Class Firing at Santa Cruz, on Saturday afternoon the 23rd instant from 4 p.m.
2. Messrs. H. Batty and W. L. H. Thacker, having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st January.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1904, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will probably take place at the Camp on the morning of the 6th February.
2. It is notified for information that there will be Prize Shooting for teams during the Camp; but no man will be allowed to compete who has not completed his Class Firing.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st January.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday) at 3-15 p.m.
No 2 Coy (Neshit Lane Head Quarters.)
10" R M L Gun Drill.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice. Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.
Dress—Khaki, puttees to be worn.

By Order.
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

General Theodore Brump, of Coronado Beach California, who is a confirmed motorist, complains of the prejudice against motor-cars exhibited by the birds resident on the ostrich farms there. In getting from his home in the suburbs to the gambling saloon in the centre of the town, of which he is the proprietor, General Brump has often to run the gauntlet through a line of two or three hundred birds which attack the car and peck at it. As is goes at only forty miles an hour the birds have no trouble in keeping up with it, but circle round it, uttering their shrill, uncanny cries. It is supposed says "Motoring Illustrated," that they are attracted by the glitter of the vehicle, and that on getting near they flud to their joy that it is edible. They steal his gear-case and unscrew the wing nuts of the security bolts and devour them. They embezzle and eat any lock nuts that are loose, and once they took and drank a spare tin of petrol. His spanners and bolts have to be renewed constantly. One bird ate a pound of split pins and washers.

Bells as we now know them were invented for use in the Christian Church. At one period it was the custom to baptise bells, but by and by this was dropped, and White of Selborne tells us that when new bells were brought into his parish in 1735 they were the cause of much merriment, for instead of being baptised they were turned mouth upwards and filled with punch. The Reformation period, with its somewhat Puritanic tendencies, was decidedly unfavourable to bells. Regarding the inscriptions put upon bells, some quaint examples were cited by a lecturer in Manchester the other night. At first it was thefashion to dedicate them to the Deity. Then the saints were "honoured." At a later period men would put on such inscriptions as "Fear God honour the King," and

Ye people all who hear us ring
Be faithful to your God and King.

The following were quoted as examples of inscription in praise of the donors of bells:—

All you of Bath that hear me sound,
Thank Lady Hopton's hundred pound.
Ring, boys, and keeps awake,
For Mr. W. Henchman's sake.

A delicate hint was conveyed in the inscription on bells at Glastonbury :—

Our tones would all have been much deeper
If contributions had been greater.

At Whitbiosea this inscription appeared on a bell—
Prosperity to the Established Church and no encouragement to enthusiasm,

The Daily Messenger records some strange stories of a new-found American jewel. Within the past three years more than three million dollars' worth of pearls have been taken from the waters of the Mississippi Valley. The quest originated in a peculiar way. An old sunburnt fisherman had run out of bait. The easiest way to procure more was to rake up a clam from the bottom of the stream, about eight feet below the surface of the water. The fisherman, whistling a little tune, inserted his knife-blade between the shells and prized them apart. As he did so a beautiful, round, lustrous pearl dropped out on the thwart of the boat and rolled to the bottom of the craft, where it lay glistening in the forenoon sun.

The old mathematical puzzle of the blacksmith and the halfpenny for the first nail in the horse's shoes, a penny for the next, twopence for the third, and so on, doubling each time until a fabulous sum was arrived at, has a historical counterpart in actual fact which is to be found in the life of Audley, the famous "old rich Audley" of Pepys' Diary. One Miller, a linen-draper, owed Audley £40, which he could not pay, and moreover, was so hard up altogether that he had to close his shop. Audley went to him, and offered to lend him another £50, on condition that he would repay him the loan, after the expiration of two years, by instalment of a penny doubled on the first of each month for twenty consecutive months. Miller jumped at this seemingly generous offer, and reopened his business with the proceeds of this loan. When the time of grace had expired Audley appeared to claim his due, receiving his first penny on Oct. 1, 1668; on Nov. 1 he received twopence, on Dec. 1 fourpence, and so on until February, when the debtor awoke to the trap into which he had fallen, and eventually bought out Audley for £500—a cheap bargain, for if the contract had been rigidly enforced he would have paid Audley in all £4,369 for his loan of £90.

A story which illustrates the methods of Russian officials is told by a traveller recently returned to England from the Far East. In an important town in Siberia there is a solitary member of the Anglo-Saxon race who has established a successful business despite the restrictions imposed upon him. Periodically, however, he is reminded that he is there only on sufferance by the receipt of a letter from the all-powerful Governor which reads something like this :—

Dear Sir,—It is proposed to raise a monument to the beloved memory of the late Emperor, and knowing how deeply interested you are in all that affects the people amongst whom you live, I have ventured to put down your name for a thousand roubles. Please remit the amount as early as possible. At one time the monuments is to an Emperor, another time to a national poet or a historian or a general. Needless to say, proposals never get beyond the committee stage—the Governor constituting the committee. The demands are simply a polite form of blackmail, of which the merchant is well aware, but they must be met, otherwise he would not be allowed to remain in the place.

The same traveller says—the Chinese in Manchuria have an intense hatred of the Russians, and boycott them as far as they possibly can. English traders take the precaution before they enter a village of sending on in advance one of their Chinese attendants to inform the people of their nationality. The Chinese have no affection for any race of "foreign devils," but they regard the English as less harmful than the Russians or even the Germans.

In an article communicated to "Nature," a curious instance is mentioned of the necessity of timing seismological disturbance with nicety. It arose out of the earthquake of Guatemala, which occurred on April 19, 1902. A certain block of buildings was insured against fire but not as was stipulated in the policy, against fire occasioned by an earthquake, and in this case the fire which destroyed the buildings and the shock were almost simultaneous. The owners of the property claimed that its destruction was caused by the overthrowing of a lamp immediately before the earth tremors and thus in the end the legal decision was made to hinge on the exact time when various cities on the line of movement were wrecked.

A recent cable from London to Montreal, reporting the speech of an English visitor to the latter city, considerably hurt the feelings of Canadians by stating that Montreal was "the most depraved" city. A later telegram, however, soothed the ruffled citizens by informing them that the words quoted should have read "the worst paved city."

Herbert Spencer stories are not by any means exhausted. The "County Gentleman" provides some fresh notes regarding the philosopher. Like many other valetudinarians, by necessity rather than by fancy, he was somewhat trying to some of his friends either as a visitor or when visited. He hated clocks which strike, especially out-of-door clocks. When staying in lodgings in a Berkshire village he soon sent a request to the owner of the principal house there that the stable clock (which struck the hours) might be stopped. He was not a good companion to go out for a drive with, as if he did not feel will, he would ascertain how fast his pulse was beating, and if it were not satisfactory would instantly give the order to return home.

In the heart of Melbourne (says the "Leisure Hour") there exists a huge totalisator business known everywhere as "Wren's tote," which does business all the year round, and brings the owner in an annual profit of £20 000. This is in flat defiance of the law, but so securely barricaded and protected is the tote-building that hitherto the police have been unable to crush it. It is fenced with barbed wire, broken bottles, sliding doors, hidden exits, etc., and the employes wear masks, so that whenever a raid is made nothing comes of it. But on a big race day hundreds of people pour in and out, and the business flourishes. Truly the suppression of betting is one of the toughest jobs the English-speaking peoples have to face.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions towards the above named Fund :— Mr Okerji Cawasji Omrigar Rs 75; Messrs. Ralli Brothers Rs 50; Mr Deoji Ragowji Rs 50; Messrs. Drennan and Co., Rs 50; Mr Tatia Pandoo Rs 51; Mr Hari Rakamji Rs 51; Messrs Dinshaw Merwan and Co Rs 30; Sir Jehangir Cawasji Rs 25; Mr Bapooji Dorabji Rs 25; Mr Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Rs 25; Mr Balkrishna Narayan Rs 25; Mr Bhikaji Sorabji Rs 25; Mr Ratanji Cawasji Rs 25; Bai Rakmabai Rs 25; Mr Manekji Pestonji Rs 25; Mr Hari Rakmaji Rs 25; Mr Nana Yessoo Rs 25; Bai Bhikanbai Rs 25; Mr Rustomji Byramji Rs 25; Mr Gopal Rawji Rs 25; Mr Pallonji Nusserwanji Rs. 25; Mr Bhikaji Bhawoo Rs 21; Canji Ramji Rs 21; Mr C Ditta Rs 21; Mr B Babaji Rs 15; Mr Vitalrao Luxmon Rs 15; Mr Menekji Merwanji Rs 15; J D Mngasett Rs 15; Mr Jiwanji Fakirji Rs 15; B E C Rs 10

Can't Eat

You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion,—these are essential.

Mr. Robert Venus, of Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness, and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done him much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and hearty."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

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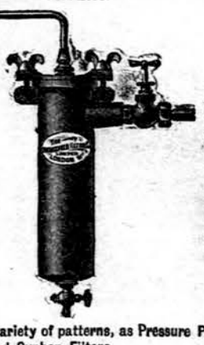

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THE BEST Blood-purifier, alterative and health insurer known,—approved and endorsed by eminent medical professors and authorities in the civilized world, as the only safe, sure and permanent cure for the following among other diseases :—

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Sufferers from any or more of the above diseases or their various distressing and concomitant symptoms need no longer despair, even when the best medical authorities have pronounced their cases to be past all hope of recovery, when they can get themselves safely and permanently cured at home by a course of

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In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique and in bringing back to a doomed life youth's vigour and cheer—

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Is unrivalled and unequalled by any other similar preparation. It is free from all injurious ingredients, and acts like a charm and miracle on the human system, so much so that a few minutes after taking a dose the patient feels cheerful and refreshed. To a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, will quicken hunger, remove constipation, and stand as a safeguard against the attack of fever and all blood diseases even when exposed to prompting causes for them.

A trial will convince every one of its power and efficacy. Every dose is worth a guinea. Price per bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles, Rs. 5-8; ½ dozen (complete course of treatment) Rs. 10-8

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

1. From H. H. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Bamra, C. P.—"I can confidently say tha your Electro-Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and is one of the best medicines for—"
2. From H. H. Maharaja Hari Har Mardaraj Deo Bahadur, at Kallikote.—"I freely thank Dr. Major for his invention (Electro-Sarsaparilla) which is a sure specific for purifying blood and curing all diseases arising from poverty or impurity of blood."
3. From H. H. the Raja Bahadur of Bodh, Orissa—"Your Sarsa is, I find, more efficacious than others. I have tried."
4. From H. H. Raja Gour Chandra Deo, Feudatory Chief of Rairakhol.—"I have tried your Sarsaparilla and derived good effect."
5. From Dr. Surjya K. Sarbadhicari Rai Bahadur, President, Medical Board, Calcutta.—"I tried the phials of Sarsaparilla and found it useful to some of my patients suffering from impurities of the blood."
6. From Col. G. L. Walker, I. M. S., Prof., Medical College, Madras.—"I can recommend it most highly.
7. From H. H. Maharajah Dalganjan Sing Deo, Fe

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Swinburne is now strong enough, after his recent illness, to resume literary work. He has in hand a new volume of poems, and he has been preparing a collected edition of all his verse.

There is, it seems, a report that in the second edition of the Creevey Papers passages have been left out. We are asked to say that no changes have been made in the book since it appeared. It would be early, certainly, to think of bowdlerising the inimitable Creevey.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's play, The Dynasts, will make several volumes, and only the first is now appearing. The drama, as a whole, is a study in blank verse of the Napoleonic period. Mr. Hardy seeks to presen what he calls a great historical calamity, or clash o peoples, artificially brought about some hundred years ago. All the prominent historical characters of the period are introduced.

A book on the early associations of the late Archbi shop Temple is appearing with Messrs. Hutchinson It is largely concerned with the beautiful West Country to which the Archbishop belonged. Some of the scenes of Blackmore's novels come into the surroundings, amid which Dr. Temple spent his early life. A full account is given of Blundell's, the school at Tiverten where he was educated. The author of the book is Mr. F. J. Snell.

The new edition on the famous Paston Letters is now due to appear. The first volume is to be devoted almost entirely to the introduction by the editor, Mr James Gairdner. Accordingly, it will not be issued until after those which contain the letters. Mr. Gairdner supplies elaborate notes to the edition, which Messrs. Chatto are publishing, in cooperation with Mr. James Commin, of Exeter.

Mr. Horace H. Hutchinson has finished a book on the New Forest, and Messrs. Methuen will publish it soon. Its purpose is to present the life and aspect of one of the most beautiful parts of England. Mr. Hutchinson also describes the successive physical and political changes that have led to the conditions prevalent in the New Forest to-day. His book is illustrated in colours by Miss Lucy Kemp Welch and Mr. Walter Tyndale.

To her studies of early American times Mrs. Alice Morse Earle is adding two volumes, entitled Two Centuries of Costume in America. The work, which Messrs. Macmillan will publish here, is elaborately illustrated. Portraits of historic personages are given in order to show what costume was like in America between 1620 and 1820. It ranges from the simplicity followed by the Puritan settlers to the empire fashions which reigned at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The dress of men as well as of women is dealt with.

About the middle of January Messrs. Duckworth will publish a book by Miss Jean Stone, Reformation and Renaissance. It is a combined study of the two great movements and their bearing upon each other. Miss Stone gives a whole chapter to the work of Erasmus, of Rotterdam, and the important years 1467-1535. Another chapter is devoted to the rise of Protestantism in Germany, and Calvin's influence on the English Reformation is carefully traced.

The first volume of a series on the history of American art is about to appear with Messrs. Macmillan. Its subject is sculpture, and it is written by Mr. Lorado Taft, in three parts. First he treats of the beginnings of sculpture in America, with the work of Greenhough, Hiram Powers, and Crawford. Next he deals with the period from 1850 to 1876, which produced Palmer and Ball, Rogers and Story. The concluding part, which is the longest, is concerned with contemporary American sculptores like Frederick MacMonnies and George Barnard.

The book in which Sir James Willcocks tells of twenty-four years of soldiering and sport will be published by Mr. Murray on an early day. It is dedicated to the Duchess of Montrose, and has illustrations by Lady Helen Graham, besides photographs and maps. Sir James Willcocks remarks in a preface that his active service has taken him to many lands and into touch with various events He adds :—

It is in the hope that the story of these events may prove of interest to a few of my countrymen, and, possibly, bring more clearly before them some still little-known portions of our vast Empire, that I have ventured to write this book.

An illustrated life of Mr. Chamberlain is being issued at once by the Caxton Publishing Company. The author of it is Mr. Louis Creswicke, who wrote a book on the South African war. We are told of the present volume that it will be no mere compilation of facts :—It will be an attempt so to present Mr. Chamberlain's policy, in all its developments, as to yield a vivid portrait of his character and an original history of the diversities of his marvellous career. A selection of Mr. Chamberlain's most important speeches is to be included in the book.

A volume by Mr. Walter Herries Pollock, which Mr. Murray has nearly ready, consists of papers on animal pets. What great pets they have been in his household Mr. Pollock happily expresses in the title, Animals that have Owned us The style of the book is indicated by the opening sentence of the first paper: —Of all the creatures that have taken possession of us—of my wife and myself that is—I have no hesitation in setting down Betsy the Hon as the most completely and uncompromisingly masterful. Then Mr. Pollock tells of Douglas, a collie dog, of Scott and Jack, other dogs, and of cats and birds.

A history of the City Companies of London, which Mr. Dent is pulishing, will be illustrated by Mr. A. R. Quinton. He has made drawings in wash or pen-and-ink of the ancient halls of the various Companies. The book, apart from its pictures, is a record of what the City Companies, have done, and especially of their charity. Much misconception is thought to exist as to the part which they have played in the annals of the nation. The ordinary edition of the book will be issued at a guinea and there will be a certain number of copies on large paper.

The interest of the coming biography of Charles Grant, who at one time was M.P. for Invernessshire, is centred in the fact that he was a director of the East India Company at a time of notable events. His biographer, Mr. Henry Morris, says in the book :— It seems surprising that no complete biography of the greatest director of the East India Company has yet been published, though the time during which he occupied a seat on the Direction extended over the most important epoch in the making of British India and during the whole of that memorable period he exercised a strong and effectual influence over the councils of the Home Government of that day.

Mr. Kipling's Just So Stories will, a few days, be added to the edition de luxe of his writings.—Dean Kitchin's new book, Ruskin in Oxford, and other Studies, will be published by Mr. Murray during January.—The anthology in Praise of Shakespeare for which Mr. Sidney Lee has written a prefatory note, will be issued by Messrs. Methuen soon after the new year.—The entire edition of the late Sir William Allan's volume, Songs of Love and Labour, which Messrs. Brown Langham were to have published before Christmas, was destroyed in the fire at Messrs. Leighton's bindery. The book has been reprinted, and will be issued in a few days, with a portrait of the author.—The second volume of a work entitled Eton Nature Study, which Messrs. Duckworth publish, will be ready early in January. The main purpose of the book is to make the study of natural history attractie to the youthful mind. There are many illustrations.

Mr. Morley's Life of Mr. Gladstone easily topped the list in the Academy plebiscite (if the term plebs be not improperly applied to the very select band of literary persons who voted); and no doubt it was the most important book of last year. Its defect as biography was probably the fault of the biographee—to use Mr. Gladstone's own incorrect bit of slang—rather than of the biographer, the reader, at the end of the book, feels what the late Queen is said to have felt after a conversation with the living statesman. Mr. Gladstone remains a public man, addressing a public audience. That, may not be Mr. Morley's fault, and his part was done excellently well. A career burning with recent controversies is presented in faultless temper tone, and taste and in English that is a pleasure to read.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	38 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 9	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	42
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement. this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
" " Full Hunter	"	45
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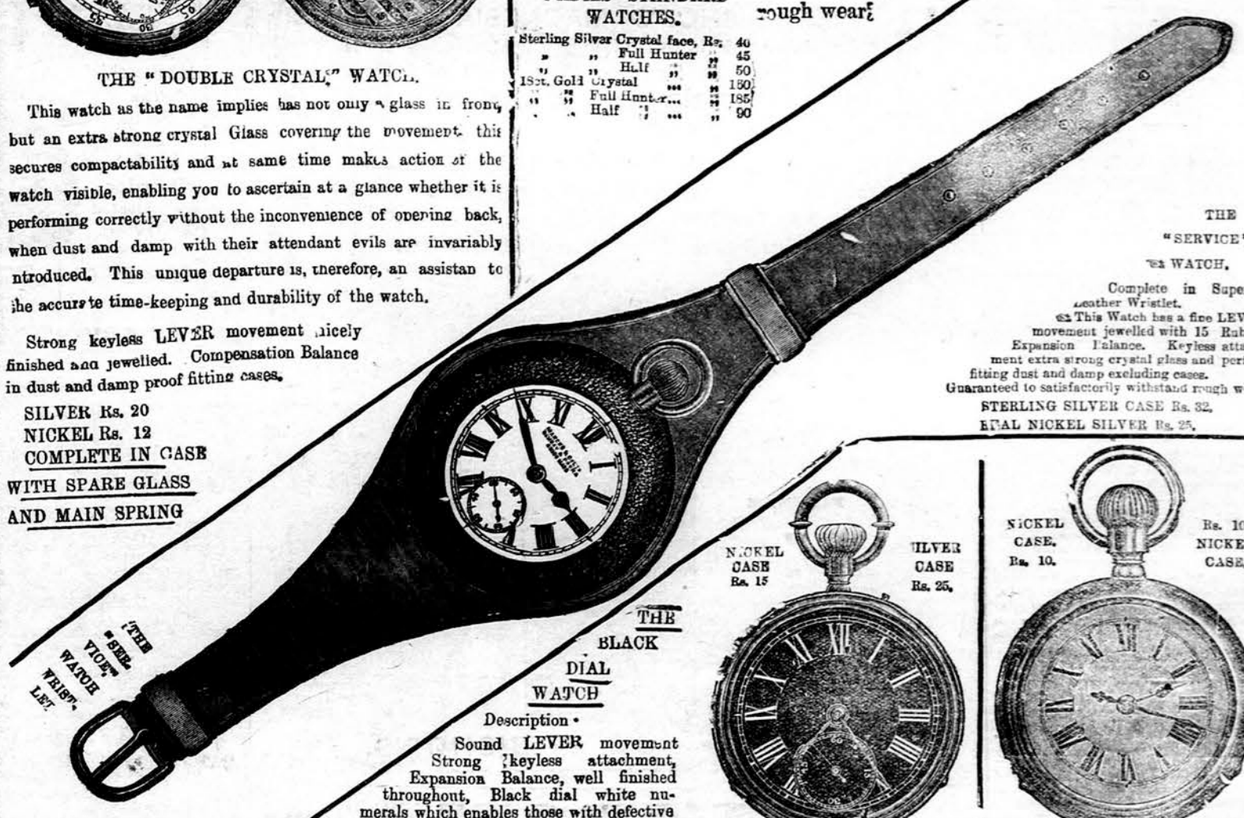

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